

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. III.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, OCT. 26, 1888.

No. 51.

Business Directory.

QU'APPELLE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
S. Davidson, Proprietor.
LELAND HOUSE,
& Raymond, Proprietors.
S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.
J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
General Merchant.
G. H. V. BULYEA,
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in
Flour and Feed, Furniture, etc.
A. MCKENZIE,
Baker, Dealer in Fruits, Confectionery, etc.
J. B. MILLIKEN & Co.,
Harness and Saddlery.
S. H. COLLINS,
Boots and Shoes.
D. H. McMILLAN, & BRO.,
Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.
THOMSON & NELSON,
Forwarders and Dealers in Building Material.
J. H. MACCAUL,
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.
J. B. ROBINSON,
Contractor, Builder, etc.
R. JOHNSTON,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.
J. DOOLITTLE,
Dealer in Bricks.
J. McEWEN,
General Blacksmith.
FRANK MARWOOD,
General Blacksmith.
E. WISMER,
Tinsmith, Dealer in Stoves and Tinware.
J. R. BUNN,
Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining,
Brickwork, Stonework, etc.
A. C. PATERSON,
Forwarder & General Agent.
E. J. WEIDMAN,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for
Organs and Sewing Machines.
CANADA N. W. LAND CO.,
Leslie Gordon, Agent.
LESLIE GORDON,
Advocate, Notary Public, Conveyancer,
COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, &c.
Agent for Canada North West Land Co.
and Qu'Appelle Town Site.
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE. MONEY TO LEND.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.
R. DUNDAS STRONG, B. A.,
LATE OF SUPREME COURT, ENGLAND,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Advocate for North West Territories
Solicitor, &c.
Money to Lend. Fire, Life and Accident
Insurance effected.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.
W. SYME REDPATH,
ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
AND INSURANCE AGENT.
Box 42.
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.
W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.
G. S. DAVIDSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
for the North-West Territories. Sales con-
ducted on the shortest notice. Arrange-
ments can be made at my Office, or at the
Business Office.
QU'APPELLE.
J. M. Creamer, V.S.,
OF REGINA,
Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College,
Resides at the Leland House, QU'APPELLE.
Surgery alternate Monday, for the purpose of
dressing the ailments of horses, cattle, etc.

REGINA.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.

SINTALUTA Best Wheat Market ON THE LINE.

C. G. BOOTHE,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE

Crockery, Glassware, etc.

POST OFFICE STORE

The North-West.

BROADVIEW.

(From our own correspondent.)

—Threshers are now busy around here, but are short of men. Good hands would be sure of work for some time ahead.

—The snow has disappeared and the first cold snap has faded and gone, and those doubtful weather prophets, the Indians, promise three weeks of their own particular summer.

—The date of the grand concert, announced last week should be 31st instead of 29th Oct., ("grain" is a misprint). During the evening the scholars will recite for prizes. A ball will follow in the C. P. R. dining hall.

—The Presbyterian soiree was a great success. Speeches were delivered by the Rev'ds. McKay, Pooley and Nichol and were listened to with much interest. Several songs and recitations were also given by local talent.

KATEPWE.

(From our own correspondent.)

—Sunday, Oct. 14th, was observed at All Saint's church as our harvest festival. The sacred edifice, which was tastefully decorated with grain, fruit, flowers, vegetables, corn and evergreens, did great credit to the skill of the Misses Skinner and Vidal to whom much praise is due for the able manner in which they made use of the few natural decorations obtainable at this time of the year. The service, which was conducted by the Rev. W. H. Green, of St. John's college, Qu'Appelle, commenced with the well known harvest hymn "Praise! O Praise our God and King," was very heartily rendered; Psalm CIV was specially suited to the occasion, as also the lessons from Ezekiel XXXIV and Math. XIII. The hymns, "Come ye thankful people," and "We plow the fields and scatter," were sung during the service. The reverend gentleman took as his text Math. XIII, 30, "Let both (tares and wheat) grow together until the harvest," on which he delivered a very suitable discourse. The service closed with that beautiful and appropriate hymn, "The sower went forth sowing the seed in secret sleep." The success of the musical portion was due to the bright, spirited and feeling manner in which our young organist, Miss May Skinner, presided over the instrument, and she is to be congratulated on the hearty way in which the chants and hymns were sung. The church was, as it should be, especially on occasions

of general thanksgiving, well filled with those who desired to thank their heavenly Father for the bountiful harvest with which He has this year blessed the district. It may not be out of place here to mention that the new organ which was purchased from Messrs. Karn, of Woodstock, Ont., gives great satisfaction to the congregation, and has wonderfully increased the heartiness of the services.

WOLSELEY.

To the Editor of The Progress:

SIR: In THE PROGRESS, dated Oct. 12th, I see in Wolseley news that I estimate to have 200 bushels of oats from three lbs got from the Government last year. This is not correct, but I will give you particulars. On April 30th, 1887, I received from the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, a small bag of Ladoga wheat, about 3 lbs., this I was to sow, and at the end of the season I was to send back 3 lbs of the grain grown with any particulars I might see worth mentioning. This wheat I sowed that night, the 30th April, with the aid of a stable lantern as at this time I was working at Wolseley new mill in the day time hence, the reason of me sowing with the lantern. I harvested this wheat on August the 25th, 1887, and thrashed 234½ lbs of cleaned grain. 3 lbs. of this I sent to Ottawa and sowed the 23½ lbs this spring, and I estimate the yield to be about 200 bushels of wheat as I had 10 loads and I counted the sheaves on one of the loads which had 360 sheaves.

Yours, etc.,

W. GIBSON.

Loganston Farm, Oct. 15.

FORT QU'APPELLE.

According to the Vidette the fifth annual exhibition of the agricultural society, held here on the 11th inst., was a decided success. His Honor Lt.-Gov. Royal and staff were present. The following address was presented to His Honor:

To His Honor Joseph Royal, Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories.

May it please Your Honor: On this your first visit to our district since your appointment to the honorable, and, under existing conditions, highly responsible position of Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories, the Agricultural Society of Qu'Appelle, through their President and officers, tender to your Honor a hearty welcome.

These Territories have been described as Canada's inheritance, and it is hoped that the evidences of the enterprise of the settlers and the capabilities of our country, here brought together, will tend to satisfactorily demonstrate the enormous possibilities of their agricultural resources.

From your Honor's lengthy record as a public man, it is gathered that you have ever striven to identify yourself with matters affecting the advancement and good government of Canada as a whole, and during the last eighteen years more particularly with that portion of the Dominion lying to the west of the great inland seas.

Our prairies are, as far as known, essentially agricultural, and we welcome you here to-day feeling that the interests and progress of this and kindred institutions will be fostered as far as it lies in your power with sympathy and zeal. You are also welcome as the Dominion representative of Her Majesty who rules our British Empire.

We trust that your term of office will be fruitful in promoting such measures as will further the welfare of the Territories, so that peace and prosperity will be synonymous with N. W. T.

Your Honor is respectfully asked that you be pleased to declare this fifth annual exhibition of the Agricultural Society of Qu'Appelle now open.

Signed on behalf of the Agricultural Society of Qu'Appelle.

A. McDONALD, President.
H. H. HAYWARD, Vice Pres.
H. A. J. MACDONALD, Sec. Treas.

His Honor made the following reply:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society of Qu'Appelle. Your words of welcome are particularly agreeable to me, and it is with a deep sense of gratitude that I express to you my thanks. In the important and highly responsible position that I have been called to fill in these vast Territories, I feel it my duty to become acquainted, as closely as possible, with the people, the resources and the requirements of the country. This duty is not altogether unaccompanied with pleasure and a great deal of interest—at least, I feel it so.

It is a pleasure to me to shake hands with men who have come from abroad to share with us the richness of our soil, the freedom

of our political institutions, and to become citizens of what is sure to be one of the great continental powers of North America. It is a pleasure indeed, to me, a Canadian by birth, by ideas, by education and by family traditions, to shake hands with Canadians like myself, who have come here to share what you justly term, Mr. President, Canada's inheritance, and to transplant here, with their families of proud sons and healthy and devoted daughters, Canadian ideas, Canadian energy and perseverance, Canadian love of law and order, and Canadian loyalty to the British Crown and to Canada.

The evolutions which are fast taking place in the economical as well as political condition of the Territories are also a subject of great interest to me. I see here on a much larger scale a repetition of what I have been a witness to in the early days of the Province of Manitoba. Let us profit by the experience of the first of the Prairie Provinces—experiences of all sorts and in many directions. Forsooth, Manitoba may in more than one respect be our model to imitate and copy; the almost perfect tolerance of its laws and institutions, which has rendered its political atmosphere free from the irritating influence of religious or sectional contentions; the paramount importance the Province has always attached to a sound progressive, and truly liberal system of common as well as high education; the rare wisdom and uncommon strength of its laws, organizing the administration of justice. These are some of the institutions we can well afford to admire and in due time borrow from our neighbors. On the other hand, let us also take lessons from the various causes which have led the people of Manitoba into many a failure and useless experiment.

Peace and prosperity are the reward of perseverance in life and of submission to law and order; who can say, to-day, that peace and prosperity are not synonymous with the Northwest Territories.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society of Qu'Appelle, I have much pleasure in declaring this the fifth annual exhibition of your society open.

PRIZE LIST.

CATTLE—GENERAL PURPOSE.

Stallion, 1 and 2 Alex McKee.
Team, 1, C. B. Shaver, Boone & Miller.
Brood mare with foal at side, T Skinner, P Isabelle.
Foal of 1888, C B Shaver, T Skinner.
Filly or Gelding, 2 year old, John Balfour, T Skinner.
Filly or Gelding, 1 year old, John Balfour, P Isabelle.

HEAVY DRAUGHT.

Filly or Gelding, 2 years old, T Skinner.
Filly or Gelding, 1 year old, J E Johnson.
Brood mare with foal at side, C B Shaver, Boone & Miller.
Foal of 1888, J Balfour.
Team, J. E. Johnson.

ROADSTER, 15 hands and over.

Stallion, H Kearns.
Team, Paget Bros., J R Dinnin.
Single driver, W H Finnerty, J Burton.
Saddle horse or mare, Paget Bros., both prizes.

Brood mare with foal at side, J R Dinnin, Jno. Clark.
Foal of 1888, J R Dinnin.

UNDER 15 HANDS.

Pair of driving ponies, C E Johnston.
Single driver, C E Johnston.
Saddle pony, C E Johnston.
Mare with foal at side, W R C Passy.
Foal of 1888, W R C Passy.

CATTLE—DURHAM, WITH PEDIGREE.

Bull, 1 year or over, Paget Bros., H Kearns.

GRADES.

Milch Cow, James Foster, T Skinner.
Heifer, 2 years old, H Kearns, T Kearns.
Heifer, 1 year old, H Kearns, G R Ged.
Heifer calf, Paget Bros.
Cow and calf, T Skinner, N McDougall.
Herd of cattle 1 thoroughbred Bull and 3 females any other kind, Paget Bros., H Kearns.

Oxen, etc.

Yoke of oxen, with yoke or harness on, J McKay, J Fossant.
Fat ox, steer, cow or heifer, T Skinner, both prizes.

SHEEP—LONG WOOL.

Ram, aged, P Isabelle, T Skinner.
Two ewes, T Skinner, W M Thorburn.
Two lambs, W M Thorburn, T Skinner.

SHORT WOOL.

Ram, aged, W M Thorburn, Jos. Fossant.
Two ewes, Jos. Fossant, both prizes.
Two lambs, Jos. Fossant, both prizes.

GRADE SHEEP.

Two ewes, W M Thorburn, T Skinner.
Two lambs, W M Thorburn, T Skinner.

SWINE.

Berkshire Boar, over 1 year, J Morrison.
Berkshire Sow, under 1 year, Boone & Miller, J R Dinnin.
Berkshire sow, over 1 year, J R Dinnin, T Skinner.
Berkshire sow, under 1 year, Boone & Miller, both prizes.
Boar, any other breed, T Skinner, J R Dinnin.
Sow, any other breed, T Skinner.

Litter of pigs, with sow, any breed, J Morrison.

POULTRY.

Pair Brahmas, F C Gilchrist.
Pair Plymouth Rocks, F C Gilchrist.
Pair Leghorns, J R Harris.
Pair common, J Morrison.
Pair ducks, any kind, domesticated, T Vidal, H Cargo.
Pair turkeys, any kind, domesticated, J Foster, P Isabelle.
Pair geese, A L Green, P Isabelle.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

One bushel red fife wheat, T Skinner, Boone & Miller.
One bushel white fife wheat, T Skinner, W R Motherwell.
One bushel wheat, any other kind, J G Milne.
One bushel black oats, Boone & Miller, T Skinner.

One bushel white Egyptian oats, W R Motherwell, Boone & Miller.
One bushel white oats, other than Egyptian, T Skinner.
One bushel hull-less barley, T Skinner, Boone & Miller.
One bushel common barley, Boone & Miller.
One bushel field peas, Boone & Miller, T Skinner.
Half peck white beans, T Vidal.
Half peck flax seed, T Skinner.
Sheaf of wheat, John Clark.
Sheaf of oats, John Clark.
Sheaf of barley, T Skinner.

ROOTS.

Half bushel early rose potatoes, R H Bourmes, F W Seymour.
Half bushel beauty of Hebron potatoes, A McKee.
Half bushel potatoes, any other kind, H Kearns, J G Milne.
Half dozen Swede turnips, Boone & Miller, John Clark.
Half dozen turnips, any other kind, F W Seymour.

Half dozen field carrots, T Skinner, J G Milne.
Half dozen mangolds, long red, T Skinner, W R Motherwell.
Half dozen mangolds, Yellow Globe, T Skinner.

Half dozen sugar beets, J Milne.

GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Two heads of cabbage, F C Gilchrist, H Kearns.
Two heads of cauliflower, H Kearns, Arch. McDonald.
Bunch of half dozen heads of celery, J G Milne.

One peck seed onions, T Skinner, H Kearns.
One peck onions, any other kind, J G Milne.

Half dozen parsnips, T Skinner, F C Gilchrist.

Half dozen table carrots, T Vidal, J G Milne.

Half dozen round beets, W R Motherwell, H Kearns.

Half dozen long beets, J G Milne, T Skinner.

Two cucumbers, T Skinner, H Kearns.

Half dozen tomatoes, J G Milne, T Skinner.

Half dozen winter radishes, T Skinner, H Kearns.

Best assortment of vegetables, T Skinner, J G Milne.

Two squashes, H Kearns.

Two citrons, John Clark, R H Bourmes.

Two Pumpkins, H Kearns, T Skinner.

Half dozen cobs of corn, F C Gilchrist.

DAIRY & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Packed butter, in not less than 20 lb package, C H Bonsteel, J R Harris.

Butter in roll or print of not less than 1 lb, Jas Foster, A L Green.

Home-made cheese, 10 lb each, C H Bonsteel, W M Thorburn.

Two loaves home-made bread, C H Bonsteel, J G Milne.

Best assortment of preserves from home grown fruits, F C Gilchrist, T Vidal.

Dozen fresh eggs, F C Gilchrist, J R Thorburn.

LADIES WORK.

Gents flannel shirt, C H Bonsteel.

Pair plain knitted woolen socks or stockings, C H Bonsteel.

Pair ribbed woolen socks or stockings, J D Turner.

Pair plain knitted mittens, C H Bonsteel.

Pair fancy knitted mittens, J D Turner.

Patchwork quilt, silk, C H Bonsteel.

Patchwork quilt, cotton or woolen, J R Dinnin.

Home made coverlet, J D Turner.

Embroidery in silk, D McDonald.

Bag suit, C E Johnson.

Crochet work, J D Turner.

Crochet work, J R Dinnin.

Macrame, twine work, C E Johnson.

Plain hand sewing, J D Turner.

Plain machine sewing, W R Motherwell.

Collection of ladies' fancy work, D McDonald.

OLD WORK.

Patchwork quilt, silk, C H Bonsteel.

Patchwork quilt, cotton or woolen, J D Turner.

Home-made coverlet, J R Dinnin.

Embroidery in worsted, J R Dinnin.

Collection of ladies' fancy work, D McDonald.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Hudson Bay challenge cup, T Skinner.

Best two year old colt, J E Johnson.

Second best pair of driving ponies, F W Seymour.

Bushel common barley, Boone & Miller.

Sheaf of wheat, John Clark.

Bushel of oats, any kind, T Skinner.

Best tub of pecked butter, not less than 20 lbs, C H Bonsteel.

Best home-made cheese, not less than 10 lbs, C H Bonsteel.

Best pair dressed chickens, A L Green.

The cup is taken this year by Mr. T Skinner, who took thirteen first prizes under the rules on which the cup is awarded.

FARMERS.

Farmers should take an agricultural paper, and when they can get it weekly for a whole year by sending us 25 cents in addition to their regular subscription to this paper no one should neglect it. FARM AND FIREWORKS is published weekly and the subscription price is 75 cents a year, but by a special agreement with the publishers we have secured this low rate for our subscribers. Send in your 25 cents to us now.

—Now is the time to subscribe for THE PROGRESS.

BRICK FOR SALE

IN ANY QUANTITY
AT THE

Qu'Appelle Brick Yard.

J. DOOLITTLE

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Carnival Scheme Likely to Fall Through—Bread Rising in Price.

A Serious Break in the Cornwall Canal—Investigation Demanded.

Proposed Line of Clyde-Built Boats Between Montreal and Toronto.

CANADIAN.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., Oct. 10.—The steamer Finchley, Capt. Reaburn, grain laden from New Orleans, bound to United Kingdom, whilst coming into harbor to bunker coal, ran in too close to south bar light and grounded about 3 a. m. She is discharging her cargo with lighters. She is in no danger unless the weather becomes stormy. The schooner Hattie B., in ballast also, ran ashore last night in this harbor near Crawley's Creek.

SHREBROKE, Oct. 10.—Leda Montague, accused of the murder of her husband, has been acquitted. Lemieux's address in her defence is pronounced the most powerful and eloquent ever delivered in this district. All were deeply moved by the pathetic appeal. The Crown prosecutor had an arduous task to restore the feelings of the jurors, and afterwards made an able address, which lasted three hours. The jury deliberated two hours.

TORONTO, Oct. 10.—Miss Bryan, a young woman of Winnipeg, was robbed on Monday night by a man who undertook to show her the way from the depot to a hotel. Instead of taking her to her destination he led her along Front street, and at a dark corner snatched her satchel containing fifty dollars, some jewellery and a ticket for Seaford. A purse containing twenty dollars, which dropped from the satchel, was afterwards found where she struggled with the thief for the possession of her property.

OTTAWA, Oct. 10.—Mr. Gormully, barrister, was interviewed this morning respecting the line of action he intended to pursue in regard to the claim of the Red River Valley railway to cross the Pembina branch of the C. P. R. "I have not heard from Attorney-General Martin," said he, "therefore I can't say anything yet. Mr. Martin may insist upon his right to cross the C. P. R. and go on with the work, or he may unite in framing a case, but I can't say so. Until I hear further I shall do nothing."

OTTAWA, Oct. 10.—The Empire, the chief government organ in Canada, asks: "Has it ever happened in the history of the world that one country took such liberty with the possessions of another as the United States are taking with Canada without having first resolved upon going to war with the insulted nation?" And after a long argument in the negative, it says: "We are five millions of British subjects, and although in the past we have submitted peacefully to the United States, the time has at length arrived when, on both sides of the international boundary, all fair-minded men must agree that the dignity and honor of both countries call for the abandonment of an attitude which conveys a standing insult and menace to the Canadian Dominion."

OTTAWA, Oct. 10.—When he speaks at Birmingham in November an attempt will be made to take Mr. Gladstone's speech in one of Mr. Edison's phonographs. If successful the phonograph will be carried around the country and the speech repeated in town halls and clubs as delivered by Mr. Gladstone in his own tone and voice. The phonograph will, in fact, become a sort of mechanical Gladstone, multiplying his persuasive influence, and is likely to become a great educator because of the novelty of the idea.

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—The executive of the home mission committee of the Presbyterian church met yesterday in St. Andrew's church. Claims were passed for home mission work for the six months ending September 30, amounting to \$22,000, and for augmented congregations, amounting to \$12,000. Encouraging reports were made of the mission work in Algoma, Muskoka, British Columbia, Manitoba and the Northwest. The committee made a large number of new grants to mission fields and augmented congregations for the next six months.

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—Tom Buckley, a notorious tough, tried yesterday on the charge of murdering his paramour, Bertha Usher, alias Robinson, was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

St. JOHN, N.B., Oct. 11.—There were three fatalities in this vicinity yesterday. Thomas Wallace, a young man under the influence of liquor, lay down on the railway track and was found with his arms horribly mangled, and other injuries which will cause death. George Golding, 60 years of age, fell on a rotary saw in Jordan & Stetson's mill, and was almost cut in two. Death was instantaneous. An 18 year old boy named Irvine was drowned in Millford river.

KINGSTON, Oct. 11.—The startling announcement came out in evidence at the court that the convicts in the penitentiary had the free use of razors for shaving purposes. This so excited the grand jury that they recommended that in future the convicts be prohibited the use of dangerous weapons.

KINGSTON, October 11.—A lad named Maclean, of Clear Lake, was in company with a cousin, aged nineteen years, named Wilson. When a fireman, and apparently without malice said he would shoot Wilson. He pointed the weapon and fired. The ball entered Wilson's breast near the heart. Both went home, and though Wilson was ill he did not tell what had happened for some days. Towards the close of last week he sank rapidly, and died on Sunday. An inquest is being held.

KINGSTON, Oct. 11.—The election in Frontenac is quickly progressing. No one doubts that Smith will be elected.

St. JOHN, Oct. 11.—Large bodies of men are repairing the washouts on the New Brunswick railway. It is hoped to make connection with Maine to-day. The damage is very great. Bridges have been carried away, mill property damaged, and timber lost. The River St. John, at Fredericton, is within a few inches of high spring freshets. Eight million feet of logs, which had been jammed at Grand Falls, came down yesterday with a rush, but it is expected they will be caught at Fredericton.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—The Windsor hotel has withdrawn its subscription of \$2,500 to the carnival in consequence of Hogau, of the St. Lawrence Hall, refusing to subscribe. There is a likelihood of the carnival falling through.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—Bread has risen two cents since September, and a further rise of four cents is to be made by the end of the week. The bakers claim they are now losing fifty cents on a barrel of flour. There is great demand for brown bread in consequence.

KINGSTON, Oct. 11.—As was generally expected, Frontenac went Conservative in the local election to-day. Hugh Smith was elected by a majority of 90.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—R. S. White, M. P. for Cardwell, was banquetted by the Junior Conservative club, of which he is president, this evening. The gathering was a brilliant affair. In addition to Hon. Mr. Chapleau and Mr. Taillon, it included all the leading Conservatives, French and English, in the district.

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—As far as heard from J. C. Dance, Reformer, is elected in East Elgin by about one hundred majority. Dr. Woulghby, Conservative, is returned in Northumberland with a majority of 16.

OTTAWA, Oct. 11.—Addresses of welcome will be presented to Lord Stanley tomorrow by the St. Andrew's and Sons of England societies.

KINGSTON, Oct. 11.—News from West Port is to the effect that a murder occurred near that place. A young man was set upon by the husband of a woman to whom he was paying attention, shot and mortally wounded. The young man is said to have made a confession of facts before his death.

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—A joint meeting of the board of regents, Victoria university, and Methodist general conference advisory board to-day, by a vote of 22 to 15, adopted a motion of Chancellor Burwash for immediate federation of Victoria and Toronto universities, and the removal of the former to this city.

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—Ross, McLaren & Co., of Ottawa, will have in operation on the Fraser river, B.C., next June, a sawmill with a capacity of seventy million feet.

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—The Minister of Customs is formulating a method for the more vigorous enforcement of customs regulations along the boundary line of Southwestern Manitoba.

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—The reports sent to Winnipeg relative to the Manitoba grain standards are not correct. A decision has not yet been reached, but it is believed Manitoba's interests will be fairly considered.

KINGSTON, Oct. 12.—Smith's majority in Frontenac is 54, with one place to hear from, which will not materially change the vote.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12.—The elections for St. Jean Baptiste ward vacancy in the city council yesterday resulted in a tie—both ex-Ald. Lee and Dr. Germain receiving 622 votes. At the election in March Germain polled 798 against 773 for Lee.

KINGSTON, Oct. 12.—The Kingston & Smith's Falls railway scheme is now before the people. To build the line the municipalities will be asked to give \$224,000, divided thus—Kingston, \$150,000; Smith's Falls, \$25,000, and townships ranging from \$2,000 to \$4,000.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Buffalo says: Two new cases of small-pox were reported to the board of health yesterday. These cases are in the Vankromberg family. A mother, who is ill from confinement, and a child about a year old, are the victims of the disease.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—Collector of Customs Patton was found dead in his office this morning.

CORNWALL, Oct. 12.—Two hundred feet of canal bank gave way this morning opposite Moulinette. The water for six or seven miles on each side rushed out in torrents. The break is very serious and it will take three weeks to repair it, thus practically closing navigation inland for that time. The continued wet weather is ascribed as the cause. It is also stated that an old existing leak which has been neglected by the government has gradually increased in size. Assistance has been asked from Ottawa to repair the break.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12.—Inland shippers here say the delay to them means thousands of dollars, but ocean shippers hope to obtain sufficient freight by rail.

QUEBEC, Oct. 12.—The press here is suggesting that it is about time action was taken in connection with the scandalous boodling transactions alleged to have taken place in connection with the Lake St. John railway and the Quebec water-works, which came so prominently before the public at the last term of the criminal court. L'Electeur says that if the royal commission suggested by Mercier is appointed to inquire into the matter, it should also investigate matters in connection with the harbor commission, which it characterizes as rank corruption, and charges that one member made \$50,000 in supplying the commission with cement, while the harbor works contractors furnished \$100,000 for the last general election.

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—For some time past there has been a movement on foot among well known Toronto gentlemen, which has for its end the running of Clyde-built palace steamers between Toronto and Montreal. For several years past the matter has been mooted at the end of each season, but promoters of the present scheme are going to give the public a line of steel boats, which will be in every way first-class. The gentlemen interested in the proposal will shortly call a meeting of citizens to discuss the matter.

KINGSTON, Oct. 13.—At the rifle association meeting here Lieut. Horner, of the Fourteenth battalion, won \$10 and the Dominion rifle association medal for the highest aggregate score. The Forty-seventh battalion squad won the battalion prize, leading both A battery and the Royal Military college.

KINGSTON, Oct. 13.—An accident, on the

Brockville & Westport railway caused the death of several head of cattle and the breaking of the limbs and horns of several others. The cars were overturned. The cattle were going to Montreal.

KINGSTON, Oct. 13.—Applications have been made to Washington to allow the propeller Algonquin, now in port with over 70,000 bushels of wheat, to store the cargo in an elevator at Ogdensburg till the break in the Cornwall canal is repaired.

QUEBEC, Oct. 13.—A novel cricket match will take place on the Plains this afternoon. Twenty-two young ladies will play eleven gentlemen, the men being handicapped by having their right hands tied and to bat with baseball bats.

QUEBEC, Oct. 13.—A. W. Prouty has been sent by the local government to several New England towns to repatriate French Canadian families. Free lands in the Lake St. John district and in the Ottawa valley will be offered.

SARNIA, Oct. 13.—At yesterday's session of the eleventh annual convention of the Ontario Women's Christian Temperance Union, a strong resolution was passed, deprecating the opening of the Welland canal on Sunday for traffic, also against the use of fermented wine at communion. A protest was passed against granting permits in the Northwest, and a resolution in favor of prohibition.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—Sir Donald Smith sails from New York to-day for England.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—By the break on the Cornwall canal St. Lawrence navigation will be interrupted for some weeks, probably a month. There are scores of vessels, hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain, and thousands of tons of freight, heading up and down toward this canal, and there is no passing the St. Lawrence at that point, where the Long Sault rapids are, except through the canal. Grain men estimate the loss at many thousands of dollars unless the break is speedily mended.

MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—The action taken by the local government against Le Monde for publishing an advertisement of the Louisiana state lottery, was dismissed by Judge Dandurand on the ground that the accused was a corporate body, and the penalty provided for this offence could not be enforced against them. As a corporate body they could not be sent to jail.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—Rev. Dr. Stone says no formal charge has been made against Rev. T. W. Jeffrey. He thinks the better understanding of the facts of the case will remove any prejudice or suspicion of indiscretion on the part of Jeffrey. One point pressed against the accused is the stand he has taken in reference to the liberal temperance movement. It is said he more than once confessed an inclination to take wine—in fact he is not a total abstinence, and once remarked "God Almighty will never condemn a man for getting drunk, for it is a propensity in man which God put there." It is possible Jeffrey may have said so, but it is also more than likely that the occasion gave his words an altogether different meaning from that which they appear to convey now. The trustees who have taken the most important part in the movement against Jeffrey are W. J. Gage and Timothy Eaton. Much sympathy is expressed for Jeffrey and there is a very general opinion that he is wrongfully accused.

VICTORIA, B.C., Oct. 12.—John Hampson, of Manchester, Eng., a graduate of Manchester college, who had been in Victoria for several months, disappeared Monday night, leaving all his belongings in his room, and has not been seen since. A letter directed to the landlady stated that a letter would arrive soon from England which would contain the amount owing for board and other debts about town, and stated he was tired of this kind of life and would stand it no longer. He was without funds and had not received his usual remittances from home. It is supposed he committed suicide.

REGINA, Oct. 13.—The medical and other evidence given in the slander case yesterday tended to show that an indecent assault had been committed by Martin on the Tinsing child. It is expected the case will close to-day.

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—There is every probability that the first ship railway of the world will be built in Canada. T. C. Keefe, president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, has received a cable from London announcing that the contract for the construction of a ship railway from the Bay of Fundy to Baie Verte, Gulf of St. Lawrence, was finally settled yesterday, and that Ketchum, promoter of the scheme, sailed for Canada in the Etruria to-day. Keefe is one of the provisional directors named in the act of parliament incorporating the Chignecto Marine Railway company. The work will probably cost \$5,000,000.

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—It appears that Chief Justice Galt, who tried the case, was unaware of Buckley's character. He will this morning, when Buckley's record has been placed before him, listen to a motion for an increase of Buckley's term of imprisonment.

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—Collector of Customs Patton died from apoplexy.

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—The Board of Regents of Victoria university and the advisory committee of the Methodist general conference have resolved to erect a group of college buildings in Queen's park. The Board of Regents met after the joint meeting and appointed a committee to confer with the local government regarding the federation.

VICTORIA, Oct. 12.—D. L. Moody, the celebrated evangelist, arrived in the city last evening. He opened a series of revival meetings this afternoon. A large audience assembled last evening, but Mr. Moody was indisposed and unable to be present. He conducted the meeting this afternoon and another this evening of about two thousand people.

VICTORIA, Oct. 13.—The seal catch this season amounts to 21,997 skins, valued at \$131,952.

PETERBORO, Oct. 13.—James F. Farley, of Philadelphia, Pa., charged with the murder of Simon Eliza, a half-breed Indian here, in May last, was yesterday found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on November 8. Both were employees of Howe's dress.

AMERICAN.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 10.—The fireworks grand stand, containing 4,500 people, collapsed this afternoon. The number of per-

sons hurt will reach one hundred and some will die. An annual festival, known as the "Merchants' Trades Display," was the occasion of the gathering.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 11.—The latest results of the grand stand last night gives 75 severely injured. Many will die, among them Hon. A. W. Wells, member of the legislature.

QUINCY, Oct. 11.—Three hundred people were more or less injured by the collapse of the amphitheatre last night. The number seriously injured reached forty. Up to noon but one death was reported.

MASSILLON, Oct. 11.—A collision occurred this morning on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling road near here between an accommodation and a freight train. Three passengers were severely injured. The engineers and firemen jumped and escaped. Both engines and coal cars were wrecked. Cause the engineer and conductor mistaking the new time table which went into effect on Monday. Loss \$10,000.

GOSHEN, Ind., Oct. 10.—Mr. Blaine left Grand Rapids last night and reached here early this morning. Not less than 45,000 citizens of Indiana met him in Goshen to-day. It was the largest crowd Northern Indiana has ever seen.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 11.—A fire broke out this morning on the steamer Hafis, lying at the Standard Oil company's dock. She was loaded with oil, and had 46,000 barrels, in bulk, on board. The flames extended to the barque Ella Voel, loaded with 45,000 barrels of naphtha and five hundred cases of oil ready to sail for London. As the two firemen and foreman were dragging the hose on board a terrific explosion took place. The men were horribly burned and the foreman will die. The fire extended to the storage buildings on the wharf and completely gutted them. The vessel was burned to the water's edge. The steamer Hafis is now in the middle of the river. The fire is not yet extinguished. Loss \$350,000. The elevator of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company also caught fire and was totally destroyed; loss, \$25,000. The lighters Wyoming and Caesar and three vessels lying near are also doomed. Two large three-story brick warehouses at the foot of Eleventh street were completely destroyed. All the docks of the company and four vessels are a complete wreck.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 11.—The Father Matthew celebration at Hazelton yesterday ended in a most frightful disaster, the like of which was never seen before on the Lehigh Valley road, or, indeed, in this country. The wreck occurred at Mud Run, midway between Whitehaven and Penn Haven Junction. The first section, while standing still, was run into by the second section. The last three cars of the first section, filled to overflowing, were totally wrecked, and all the passengers in the rear car killed. The last two cars were telescoped, and the passengers either crushed to death or pressed against the boiler and burned to death. The scene was heart-rending, and beggars description. It was nearly six hours afterwards before the first section reached Wilkesbarre, the wounded being conveyed in ambulances from Mill Creek to the city hospital. The passengers on several sections of the train tell tales too horrible for belief under other circumstances. They relate that the third section of the excursion train stood on the track a few hundred yards from Mud Run waiting for the section ahead to get out of the way. The brakeman, they said, was sent back with a lantern to guard the train in the rear. Suddenly they saw the train approaching from the rear at a high rate of speed. In an instant the flash of a headlight illuminated the interior of the ill-fated car. A frightful crash, one engine plunged full-length into a crowded mass of humanity. The shock drove the rear car through the next one for two-thirds its length and the second into the third. It is not likely a single passenger escaped in either car. The second was crowded with maimed and bleeding bodies and the third car had but few passengers who escaped. The passengers throughout both trains were terribly taken up and bruised. The latest figures give killed 55; injured 40.

A few light tools on the train were called into requisition. The windows of the cars were smashed and brave men entered to rescue the entangled. In one car they found John Lynch hanging from the roof by one leg. After an hour's work he was released. A young lady was found caught by the legs, one nearly severed. One leg was quickly released. The other could not be freed, and a blow of the axe severed it from the body. She saw the blow struck, and never flinched. Taking her gold watch, she handed it to an acquaintance as a gift to a friend at home. She was put on board the relief train, and conversed cheerfully with friends. Suddenly she gasped, and fell back a corpse.

BUFFALO, Oct. 12.—An extensive hold mail robbery was perpetrated last night, by which most of the arriving mails in this city from all points were plundered. The street in the vicinity of Fulton market this morning was found strewn with a large quantity of letters that had been opened and robbed. Examination revealed the fact that the robbery had been general in character, and covered letters from Canada and all parts of the United States. The post office authorities are investigating the matter.

The banks were notified to look out for suspicious characters offering checks. Soon after the bank opened a man named John Shields, a night stamping clerk in the post office, presented a check at one of the banks and was promptly arrested. Shields does not deny the charge of robbing the mails.

DULUTH, Oct. 12.—The Eastern Minnesota railway has petitioned for condemnation of \$250,000 worth of land in the heart of the city, to be used for terminal purposes. This road and the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic will at once furnish money to the terminal railway to build a surface and also an elevated track from West Superior bridge to Sixth avenue west. The companies will build an elegant depot at Sixth avenue west and Michigan street, where the business of the Manitoba system and that of the Duluth shore will be transacted. It is expected trains will be running over the new tracks in 90 days.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Sullivan continues to improve in health and spirits. He gives his friends to understand that he is the unknown whom the New York syndicate has in view to meet Kilrain.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—A woman, evidently a foreigner, made a small purchase last

night at Whiteford's drug store. As left Whiteford discovered a parcel under the counter from which smoke was issuing. Unwrapping the parcel he found the a pulley wheel plugged at both ends, one end of which projected a smoking pipe out of the fire of the fuse and the bomb over to the police, who filled with dynamite.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—What was thought to be the work of one crank out to be a well-organized dynamite conspiracy to blow up the street-car cars and other property on the North side. Arrests have been made, and two alleged conspirators will be taken into custody shortly.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12.—Hill and his party arrived in Indianapolis 8.15 to-night. A drizzling rain was falling. A crowd of two thousand or more, including the Flambeau club and representatives from several other local clubs, met them at the union depot. As Governor alighted he was greeted with cheers and cries of "Hurrah," "Hurrah Hill." The party were escorted direct to Tomlinson's Hall, where the mass meeting was in progress. The big auditorium well filled with an intelligent audience, 4,000 or more. Governor Hill spoke for an hour, his speech being similar to the one at Mitchell.

MEXICO, Mo., Oct. 13.—Yesterday Boyd, aged 7, was burned to death by dress catching fire and smoke suffocated two baby sisters. The parents were absent.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The board of trade turns show that the exports from Britain the Dominion decreased 3½ per cent. in September, and 11 per cent. during the months, as compared with 1887. There is a general decrease in manufactures, and increases in iron and horses. The imports from Canada decreased 1½ per cent. in month, and 14 per cent. in the nine months. The principal decrease was in wheat, which was £163,711 less. Butter and wool also decreased. There are increases in sheep, flour, cheese and fish.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Twenty thousand miners in Yorkshire have given notice they will strike unless ten per cent. advance, which they demanded in the wages, is given. It is expected 200 miners will give notice of a strike before end of the week.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Pall Mall Gazette charges Sir Charles Warren, metropolitan police commissioner, with erasing the wall at the Whitechapel murderer left on wall at the scene of one of the murders before it had been photographed.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Medical Journal synopsis of Dr. Mackenzie's book, occupies a column of that paper. Personal and professional pique is prominent throughout. Describes Dr. Gerhardt as a discredited rival and sneers at the lack of skill of many doctors generally. It is undeniable that Dr. Mackenzie himself supplies the synopsis to the Medical Journal, that, too, in defiance of his agreement with his publishers.

Dr. Mackenzie complains that in preparing his defence he has been placed at marked disadvantage by being refused access to important documents which were available to his assailants. He then declares he never deceived his royal patient to the nature of the malady or its serious character. On the contrary the sufferer was kept accurately informed. The author's ample proof of this, and alleges that German doctors made a charge of deception knowing it to be false, hoping thereby to prejudice Frederick against his British adviser. Beginning with October, 1884, Dr. Mackenzie says Prof. Bergmann admitted Mackenzie's course was correct. A visit to England had been arranged before Mackenzie was summoned to take charge of the case. On the much disputed question of unskillful operations, Dr. Mackenzie says that Prof. Bramann's tracheotomy was on the whole well done, but the trachea was opened three millimetres to the right of the middle line. Bramann's canula was of unusual shape and size, and the lower end impinged on the posterior wall of the trachea, causing gradual destruction of tissue and resulting intense discomfort and consequent exhaustion of the patient. Dr. Mackenzie asserts that Prof. Bergmann gave his diagnosis of secondary cancer of lung, through finding dullness back of the liver. Bergmann obstinately adhered to this theory and Prof. Kussmaul had to be brought from Strasbourg before Bergmann would admit his mistake. Perhaps the most serious charge made by the English physician is contained in the statement that he does not hesitate to say the death blow was given the patient April 12, when the false passage made by Bergmann's tube caused extensive suppuration around the trachea which steadily drained the remaining strength of the sufferer and shortened his life at least ten months. The statement is made that except when the false passage was made and Bergmann thrust his finger into the wound Frederick never suffered actual pain.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The ex-Emperor Victoria, should she get away from Germany is expected to arrive in England early next month. She will be the guest of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham during the first ten days of her stay in this country.

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GENERAL DEBILITY,

Wasting Diseases of Children,

and CHRONIC COUGHS.

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

The Unemployed Poor—The Manchester Ship Canal—A Novelty.

The Prince of Wales—An Infamous Traffic—How to Encourage Zeal.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The first report of the Mansion House conference on the condition of the London unemployed poor, from November, 1887, to July, 1888, is instructive, if somewhat depressing, reading. In November last, when the meetings in Trafalgar square compelled public attention afresh to the huge question of vagrancy, the Lord Mayor of London summoned a conference to advise him at the Mansion House. The main outcome of this was what is known as the public garden scheme. The Lord Mayor issued an appeal for £20,000, to employ 1,300 men in the conversion of thirty acres of land, in various parts of London, into gardens and pleasure grounds for public use. This encountered the opposition of traditional political economy, as well as the socialistic theory that the state should provide work for all. Thus the enterprise was handicapped from its outset, and the response to the Mansion House appeal was in no way generous. Five thousand and some odd hundred pounds was all that could be drawn from the public purse.

The Manchester Ship Canal.

Extraordinary progress is being made with the first section of the Manchester ship canal. In Cheshire, at the place where it is proposed to enter the Mersey, great docks are being cut, and between there and Ellesmere Port, a distance of a little over four miles, and comprising what is known as the Eastham section, there are engaged no fewer than 1,700 men, working day and night, on the ground. Twenty-two locomotives draw away the debris to the spoil banks after it is raised by eleven steam navvies, or excavators. These enormous machines dig out the channel for the canal, and dispose of the earth at the daily rate of nearly 600 yards. Some forty miles of steel rails have been laid alongside the proposed canal for the purpose of facilitating the removal of the displaced rock and earth. The width of the canal, from bank to bank, will be 300 feet and at the bottom about 126 feet.

A Novelty in Ulster.

An occurrence of an unusual nature, and almost without precedent in Ulster, has just become known in connection with a farm, the tenant of which, a man named Warcock, of Ballyvauey, near Banbridge, had been evicted some time ago. An emergency man had been placed in the farm, and it had been under police supervision for some time. Last week the landlord employed a number of men to mow the grass on the farm, but shortly after setting to work they were retarded by finding their scythes coming in contact with pieces of wire ingeniously placed in the ground, and, of course, had to desist. The perpetrators of the deed are at present unknown.

A New Thing in Railways.

The latest "amusement" at Brussels is riding in the "topsy turvey" railway. It consists of an enormous barrel open at the end, grooved so as to run on a set of rails which slope in the centre. On each side of a barrel is a seat, and on each seat three passengers sit, strapped around the waist and around the feet, while with their hands they hold on to the seats. The barrel is set in motion and goes down the incline and up the other side, the passengers turning round and round with it. The journey is a short one, the barrel turning completely over only four times, and then stopping with its passengers seated right side up again. For senselessness this "amusement" will compare favorably with the "merry-go-rounds" which appear to be necessary adjuncts in this country.

Somnambulism Extraordinary.

A remarkable assault by a somnambulist is reported from Pontypridd. A compositor named Jones was going home at night, when he was met by another man named Deary, who hit him a blow beneath the chin, knocking him down, and then walked away. The man was brought before the local justices, and declared he was a somnambulist, and only came to himself in the police cell. He remembers nothing of the occurrence. The magistrates, believing the man's story, dismissed the case.

That Dear Prince.

The Prince of Wales has had a tooth out at Hamburg. I wonder if anyone has made a bid for it. I dare say it is a marketable curiosity. I remember many years ago the rush the ladies present made for the cherry-stones the dear Prince had sucked at a luncheon in connection with a foundation stone laying. These cherry stones are heirlooms now, I dare say—why not a W(h)ales tooth?

The Canning Wasp.

Of the papers read at Bath recently, by far the most interesting was Sir John Lubbock's account of certain species of wasps and bees. The conception of nature "read in tooth and claw" will be reinforced by reading of the refined cruelty which Sir John has observed in some of his favorite insects. There is a species of wasp which feeds its young with the full-grown caterpillar of a certain moth. But when the wasp has got the caterpillar it is in this dilemma. If the caterpillar is killed it will rot before the eggs are hatched; if it is deposited alive in the nest it will destroy the grubs for whose food it was intended. The wasp solves the problem by maiming without killing, and this it does with an ingenious cruelty which argues an intimate acquaintance with the anatomy of a caterpillar. It first pierces the membrane between the head and the first segment; it then proceeds to inflict eight more wounds between the following segments, and completes the operation by partially crushing the head. This done the caterpillar is paralyzed, but still alive. How the wasp acquires this highly-developed surgical instinct is a very pretty problem for natural-

ists. Meanwhile public sympathy will go with the caterpillar.

An Infamous Traffic.

The Russian police has, it is reported, recently discovered the existence at Odessa and Warsaw of organized bands, the members of which, under false pretenses, have persuaded a number of young Russian girls to leave their homes and go with them abroad, generally to Hamburg, where they are embarked on board transatlantic steamers bound more especially for the great ports of South America. It is said that Russia and Austria overflow with the agents of these bands, which have their central office at Hamburg. These agents receive up to 5,000 roubles for every attractive victim they succeed in bringing on board the steamer. The Russian police is joining with that of Hamburg in putting an end to this infamous traffic.

How to Encourage Zeal.

An instructive story reaches the Madras Times from an up-country station. A parcel of new swords for the men of a battery arrived, undone to be served out for use over the regulation term of years—a period, I believe, of some 12 years. The major commanding the battery happened to be absent on leave, and the captain in temporary charge, mindful of the stories which have been current of late years, thought it his duty to test the weapons to his own satisfaction, an operation which he had performed in his presence by a stalwart non-commissioned officer. I have not learned what the precise test used was, but it was as appeared a reasonable one to the captain. The result was that a number of swords, about 70 I believe, were returned to the ordinance authorities as unfit for use. To this the department made answer: "Yes, we agree with you, these swords are now unfit for use, but you had no right to test them on your own account; they had already been subjected to, and had stood all the prescribed tests, and we will trouble you to pay us their value, about £30." A paper engagement followed, the upshot of which was the zealous captain has been doing in the coat of the swords out of his own pocket.

Teheran Too Slow for Sir Henry.

The reports that Sir H. Drummond Wolff will shortly be removed from the Persian capital, are suggested by private letters received from His Excellency himself. They have, I understand, no official cognizance in London of the report. What is reported is what Sir Henry wishes. Teheran is a dreadfully slow capital for a busy man to pass his time in. There is little to stimulate in Persian diplomacy, and then there is the remoteness of the place from all highways of the world's civilization. That ride of 700 miles on horseback across the Persian desert sickened our ambassador to Persia long before he ever saw the Shah. Sir Henry has since been enough of the Shah, and heard enough of his murdering work, so one is not surprised that he should desire a change for the play of his abilities. But, from what I hear, his excellency will have to wait for it. In a measure, Teheran was rendered vacant for Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. The place was "found to oblige Churchill." Lord Salisbury has no pressing reason now to oblige that able statesman, and his quondam colleague, and Sir Henry Wolff is said at the Foreign office to be doing very well in Persia.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The abstract of Sir Morell Mackenzie's book upon the Emperor Frederick's disease and death already published is amplified by the full text of the volume, which is just made public here for the first time. In a few days this book will be the subject of a burning controversy in both hemispheres. Dr. Mackenzie's accusations of incompetence against German physicians are far more sweeping than it was supposed he would make. He unequivocally says their repeated blunders gave Kaiser Fritz his death blow. The famous physician begins his preface with this quotation from Henry IV: "Mark now how plain a tale shall put you down." He says: "It has been a painful task to me to write the following pages, not because there is anything in the charges recently brought against me by some of my German colleagues which I have the slightest difficulty in meeting, but because I feel most keenly the unreasonableness of the controversy, which must necessarily cause additional suffering to hearts which have already been tried beyond common lot. Dr. Mackenzie then describes the first meeting with German doctors, and says: When I had made an examination of the Crown Prince the other doctors and I withdrew in the ordinary way to discuss the matter. Professors Gerhardt and Tobold gave the positive opinion that the case was cancerous, and Prof. Bergmann, though expressing himself more guardedly, substantially agreed with them. The first thing to be done was to pick off a piece of growth through the natural passage and have it examined microscopically by an expert. Prof. Gerhardt said it would be difficult, if not impossible to do this on account of the awkward situation of the growth, and Professor Tobold expressed a similar opinion. Freely admitting that the operation presented exceptional difficulties, I said I thought it could be done and should be attempted. I then turned to Prof. Gerhardt and said, "Will you try?" He replied, "I cannot operate with forceps." I next asked Prof. Tobold if he would make the attempt, but he also declined saying, "I no longer operate." Dr. Mackenzie then describes the first operation upon Prince Frederick's throat. Doctor Mackenzie makes an exhaustive defense against the accusation of the German doctors that in this operation his forceps seriously injured the vocal chord. He also denies the charge that he took the case out of the hands of the Germans and says, "They had called me in and I had given my opinion, to which outwardly at least they had subscribed. They distinctly sanctioned the course of treatment laid before them and if I may so express it I received a mandate from him to carry it out. In showing that the German doctors were equally answerable with me, I am not trying to transfer any particle of responsibility of my own shoulders, but I wish to show the shifty character of the men with whom I had to deal.

Twenty-five persons were killed at a village festival in the Presidency of Madras on Saturday by the premature explosion of gunpowder.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

PRACTICAL NOTES ON TOPICS THAT INTEREST LIVE FARMERS.

When Milk Is Ready for the Churn—The Several Modes of Churning Sweet Cream, Sour Cream and Whole Milk Considered.

The idea still prevails to a considerable extent that milk should sour before butter can be made from it. This is an error. Numberless trials have shown that sweet milk and sweet cream yield butter as much and as easily as sour cream, provided these have stood for some time at medium temperature. It is difficult, if not impossible, to bring butter from fresh milk or from thin cream that gathers upon milk kept cold for twenty-four hours.

Readiness for churning, affirms as good an authority as Professor S. W. Johnson, depends chiefly upon the time that has elapsed since milking and the temperature to which it has been exposed in the pails. The colder it is the longer it must be kept. At medium temperature—60 degs. to 70 degs. Fahrenheit—it becomes suitable for the churn in twenty-four hours, or before the cream has entirely risen. Access of air appears to hasten the process. The souring of the milk or cream has directly little to do with preparing them for the churn. Its influence is, however, otherwise felt, as it causes the caseine to pass beyond that gelatinous condition in which the latter is inclined to foam strongly at low temperature, and by enveloping the fat globules hinders their joining together. On churning cream that is very sour the caseine separates in a fine, granular state that does not interfere with the "gathering" of the butter.

Churning cream when slightly sour, as is the custom in the Holstein dairies, yields butter of a peculiar and fine aroma. Butter made from sour cream is destitute of this aroma, and has the taste which the Holstein butter acquires after keeping some time. Stirring of cream does not promote souring, but rather hinders it by increasing access of air; it may be advantageous in making the souring uniform.

It has been claimed, with some reason, that churning the whole milk makes more butter than to set the milk and churn the cream. Very good butter may be made from churning whole milk, but it is more difficult to make than from the cream. Willard advises, for a choice article of fine curd, full of aroma and of long keeping qualities, setting the milk and churning the cream. A temperature of about 65 degs. or a little above appears to be the best for churning whole milk sweet, but the usual temperature employed is from 60 to 65 degs.

Yield and Weight of Eggs.

The standard yield and weight of eggs for the different varieties of the domestic fowl, according to an English authority, may be taken as follows: Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins, eggs 7 to the pound; they lay, according to treatment and food, from 80 to 100 per annum—sometimes more if kept well; Dark Brahmas, 8 to the pound, and about 70 per annum; black, white and buff Cochins, 8 to the pound, and 100 is a large yield; Plymouth Rocks, 8 to the pound, and lay 100 per annum; Houdans, 8 to the pound, and lay 150 per annum, being non-setters; La Fleche, 7 to the pound, and produce 130 per annum; Black Spanish, 7 to the pound, and lay 150 per annum; Dominiques, 9 to the pound, and lay 130 per annum; game fowl, 9 to the pound, and lay 130 per annum; Creves, 7 to the pound, and 150 per annum; Leghorns, 9 to the pound, and from 150 to 200 per annum; Hamburgs, 9 to the pound, and 170 per annum; Polish, 9 to the pound, 150 per annum; bantams, 10 to the pound, and 60 per annum; turkeys lay from 30 to 60 eggs per annum, weighing about 6 to the pound; ducks' eggs vary greatly with the different species, but range from 5 to 6 to the pound; geese, 4 to the pound, and 20 per annum; guinea fowls, 11 to the pound, and lay 60 per annum.

Do Bots Kill Horses?

In reply to the query so often asked, "Do bots kill horses?" the veterinary editor of *The Horse* says: It may be answered in this way:

Bots do not kill many horses, but sometimes they are the cause of death. When a large number collect in that portion of the bowel called the duodenum they may set up enough irritation to cause a thickening of the walls sufficient to close up the canal. This occurrence will not only cause the animal great suffering, but will soon be followed by the death of the patient. The ordinary cases of colic so often supposed to be due to the presence of bots are most commonly caused by some disturbance of the digestive apparatus. Bots do sometimes kill horses, but not nearly so often as is commonly supposed. Horses that have been pastured during the previous season are always benefited by a few half pound doses of Glauber's salts during the spring months.

Painting the Trunks of Trees.

Rural New Yorker tells of a farmer who for nearly twenty years has painted the trunks of his apple trees to protect them against the borer with lead and oil paint. The paint is applied from a little below the soil to a foot above. He finds this entirely effective, while the body of the tree is not in the least injured. He has tried other preventives, such as tar paper, removing and crushing them with a wire lime wash, etc., but prefers the paint simply because it is entirely effective and easily applied. The trees are painted as a rule every year in early May.

A Case of Garget.

In ordinary cases of garget bathing with tepid water for a few minutes night and morning will be sufficient. An oil or India rubber cloth bag that will pretty well inclose the udder and that can be drawn up to the body by straps passed over the back and to be kept filled with water till the swelling is reduced, is sometimes recommended. As this remedy

may be difficult to apply in some cases, bathing the spot with camphor, extract of witch hazel or tincture of green diluted with water will each be found good.

Small Farms.

T. B. Terry, a well known and successful farmer who believes in small farms, says in *Country Gentleman*: "My family does the work for a fifty-five acre farm, which one young man and my son and myself can manage quite satisfactorily; but money would not tempt me for an instant to increase its size to 300 acres, and make one house and one family still answer. I remember promising to love and cherish my wife, and then I choose for myself to live in a home and not stay in a boarding house."

General Rules for Butter and Cheese Making Approved by a Convention of Dairymen, Whose Object Was to Formulate a Standard for Dairy Products.

At the special convention of dairymen recently held at Utica, N. Y., whose principal object in coming together was to formulate a standard for dairy goods, the committee on butter reported as follows:

It is important that the cows should be adapted to the purpose. The feed should contain the proper elements for making butter. As proper feed we recommend a mixture of bran, corn, oats, milfeed and peas, with a small amount of linseed and cottonseed meal. This feed should be mixed in proper proportions. The cows should be fed and milked with regularity. The water should be pure, the stables well ventilated, the cows kept clean, and the most careful and painstaking care had in all places for cleanliness. The cows should be milked, if possible, always by the same person. As soon as the milk is drawn it should be set for the cream. The utensils should be scalded always after being used, and kept perfectly clean and sweet. The cream should be raised within twenty-four hours, after which it should be kept at a temperature of 45 degs. until the ripening process begins. To perfect the ripening warm the cream up to a temperature of 62 degs. and stir it frequently. Then churn at a temperature varying from 62 to 68 degs., according to the season and surrounding temperature. No cream should be added after the ripening process has begun. When the butter has come about the size of kernels of wheat, draw off the buttermilk and put in cold water. Agitate the butter a little, then draw off the water, and repeat this process until the water runs clear. Take the butter out carefully and weigh it. Then place it on the worker and salt it, one ounce to the pound. Then work the salt in and pack the butter immediately.

The committee on cheese reported a general basis for cheese for export.

First, the milk is supposed to be of a normal standard. The temperature at which to add the rennet should be 80 to 86 degs. Use sufficient rennet to coagulate in fifty to sixty minutes. The time to cut curd is when it will split clean and free from the finger when put into the curd. Agitate the milk slightly until signs of coagulation appear. Stir gently with the hands for about five minutes before heat is applied. Apply the heat gently, using one hour to bring the heat to 98 degs. in summer and 100 degs. in the autumn. Stir for ten minutes after the mass is heated to the desired point. Then stir occasionally until the curds seem well cooked, and are firm to the touch. Now remove the whey. If the maker desires to use the curd sink, let him now throw the curd into the sink and let it drain. Stir it well, and keep from cutting until ready to apply the salt. If the maker wishes to grind, allow it to pack in the vat or sink. After the degree of acidity desired is reached, the curd is to be cut up and ground. The salt can now be applied. In either case the curd must be kept warm. Do not let it get below 95 degs. Put to press at about 80 degs. Apply the pressure gently for the first hour. Keep the cheese in the press until after dinner the following day. Keep all cloths, followers and keps clean and sweet. Scald them every day. This is necessary to keep a clean, bright surface. Keep the cheese shelves clean. The temperature of the curing room should be kept at about 70 degs., and the room well ventilated, yet no wind should be allowed to blow on the cheese. Know that your thermometers are correct. To make home made cheese, set at low temperature, cook lighter, stir less and salt less. Make it a point to retain moisture in your cheese.

Boulanger Still the Rage.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The Boulanger boom is just now more interesting than ever, and one well worth watching. All France is alarmed by Boulanger's quiet business way since his return and the men now in power make their uneasiness very plain. On his return Boulanger found 6,000 letters awaiting him, 2,000 marked "Confidential and important." He found himself a much more popular man, too, even than when he so mysteriously disappeared from public view. The Paris mob is hungry to see him. He has arranged his days in a most business-like fashion, keeps his own counsel, answering questions not at all or with misrepresentation, and there is nothing for the rest of the world to do but watch and see how this most important political cat will jump when jumping time comes. It is said he intends to be very quiet and unostentatious—no more driving to the Chamber of Deputies in an open landau, through howling crowds, but in a closed carriage with one horse, no fuss and as few speeches as possible. If true, this proves that the lucky adventurer feels very sure of his position and of the fickle Paris mob, since he abandons the surest method of making the latter his.

The congregation of Trinity church, Quebec, met Thursday evening, when a resolution was unanimously adopted, asking the pastor, Rev. Mr. Bertram, to withdraw his resignation. The rev. gentleman said he could not remain as he had a call from Manitoba, and although the salary was not so large, he considered he was doing his duty to God in accepting it.

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THE LOGIC OF FACTS.

Mr. R. Dundas Strong has written a letter which is given in other columns in reply to our article on "Constitutional liberty." He takes strong exception to a portion of our article in which a rule was laid down that he assumes to be false in fact. We will see whether he has shown it to be such. No one knows better than Mr. Strong the absolute accuracy of that rule. First—we said "Experience teaches that there are men who drink moderately and are never addicted to excess;" that no doubt he will admit. Secondly—"the drunkard started as a moderate drinker;" can Mr. Strong deny that? Thirdly—"the moderate drinker is in constant danger of becoming a drunkard;" he has not attempted to show to the contrary. Therefore his mere assertion, is the very height of "dogmatic assumption." Let him abstain from misrepresentation before he talks of "begging the question." His attempt at ridicule falls void of the mark when its true object is considered. It is after the manner of throwing dust to divert attention from the real gist of our argument. Notwithstanding the blustering impetuosity of the attack upon our position, it remains unshaken and the assault recoils upon the storming party. Our rule not being shown to be "pure assertion," nor "false in fact," the fabric of our propositions remains intact, and must therefore carry weight with "thoughtful disputants." Consideration of ancient history is not pertinent to the case in point, for the circumstances were not the same then; as now and therefore do not apply. One indubitable fact in modern society (American at least) is that most men who habitually use "liquors" as a beverage, have at some one or more times in their lives, if they would but admit it, had more than was good for them, or to be plain, have been drunk. A man who gets drunk is a drunkard for the time being, therefore the drunkard is the rule and not the exception among those who habitually drink liquors. Having had more than was good for them then, they must in some degree have lost self-respect, self-control and physical and intellectual vigor. This may be unpleasant logic to the man who has not become a confirmed inebriate, but in his inner consciousness he cannot deny it. Mr. Strong, no doubt, in his legal acumen, will at once take the position that it is very hard to prove a man is drunk under ordinary circumstances. Perhaps so. But just the moment a man admits to himself that he has had a little too much, then he has passed the bounds of moderation and gone into excess, be it ever so slight, and he comes under the operation of our rule. Mr. Strong's "logic of facts" in referring to the great ancient and modern nations is very unhappy for the position he assumes. It is a well known fact that the star of their empire went down as their rulers were weakened by debauchery. He, being an Englishman, no doubt refers with conscious pride to the greatness of the British Empire, and though only a humble Canadian himself, we think we are just as proud as he can be of the pre-eminence of the dominating Anglo-Saxons. But Britain's greatness is what it is to-day, we believe, in spite of its drinking customs, certainly not because of them. Therefore the question may legitimately be asked if her people would not have been better had they not been addicted to drink. When her armies went into battle strict military discipline compelled them to be sober, and her greatest generals of the past were exceedingly moderate in the use of spirits, and those of to-day Gen. Wolseley, Gen. Roberts and others are believers in abstinence, and practice what they believe not only for themselves, but in their

army regulations. That which applies to the great men who have made Britain what she is to-day, will apply with equal force to the German Fatherland. Her great men with few exceptions have been noted for the simplicity and abstinence of their living habits. Mr. Strong takes peculiar pleasure in referring to ancient and modern history, but we fail to see the purpose served, as the system of the license to sell intoxicating liquors is only about a hundred years old, and the "logic of facts" therefore becomes very illogical when applied to the present aspect of the liquor traffic. In applying our simile of the swift flowing Niagara, Mr. Strong loses sight of the fact that there are many men, who through strength of will and peculiarity of constitution, approach the whirlpool of drunkenness very slowly and often see the danger ahead and turn aside from it. Respecting the "abuse of everything" and the question which follows, Mr. Strong will find our answer in another article, replying to "Temperance," which was written before his letter was handed in at this office. He says the illustrations adduced by us in support of our theory of state control, are but "cogent factors" against us, and "so long as the hotelkeeper uses his license to sell liquor for purposes of refreshment" and "conducts his house properly," he "comes altogether within our illustrations and our own definition of constitutional liberty and away go our grounds for suppressing him." Hold, not so fast, sir, we are not agreed as to "when the selling of liquor becomes a nuisance." The "logic of facts" or events in social life is that the licensed bar is not only a strong temptation to the enslaved man, but is an open door to invite the young to form drinking habits. It is therefore a cause of injury, and must consequently be a nuisance; hence our grounds for suppressing it are fully established. "Because men feel that their constitutional liberty has been interfered with," whether justly or unjustly, is no excuse for violating what may be the law of the land as imposed by the majority of the people. If intoxicating liquors are the good thing that some of our correspondents would have us believe, why then do they not advocate their free sale in a manner similar to which clothing, groceries and other necessities of life are disposed of without the slightest restrictions. But no, they all admit that restriction is necessary to mitigate the evils of the traffic, then why in the name of common sense do they not follow out the logical conclusion that its suppression would prevent those evils and work injury to no one, so long as means was provided to obtain alcohol for medicinal, and other useful purposes. The fact that liquor will find its way into a country where a strict Prohibitory law is in force, is but one of the consequent evils of a license law having either preceded it or the settlers have come from where such was in force. As soon as the people found that they would have to accept the inevitable, respect for constituted authority would grow and violations of the law gradually decrease. The short experience of the Northwest has demonstrated that fact. In portions of the Territories where the people have adopted the more settled modes of life the law is better observed than it was at first, and the older the settlement the more is that noticeable. Therefore, we believe the "logic of facts" is all on the side of Prohibition, and he that favors only half way measures is no friend of Temperance, but the best friend of the liquor traffic, and must be held responsible for its evils.

MORE TEMPERANCE (?)

Elsewhere we publish a letter from a correspondent who signs himself "Temperance." His "first and broadest argument in favor of spirituous and fermented liquors" has no foundation in fact. Throughout all man's researches, alcohol has never been found in a natural state. It is produced by a process of fermentation (decay of the nourishing elements of the articles from which it is obtained.) Our correspond-

ent need not "defy the most capacious to show" that alcohol has not a use, for no one can pretend to the contrary. Therefore it is nothing but sophistry to talk about "the earth yielding her increase, and man being left to exert those faculties with which he was endowed so as to manipulate its products to meet the requirements of the race." What that has to do with alcoholic liquors as a beverage is not very clear, and our correspondent does not attempt to show that the race has any requirement for such. Prohibitionists have no desire to expunge alcohol from the pharmacopeia. They claim that is just where it belongs, with strychnine, prussic acid and other poisons, and their efforts are directed to confining it right there. It is not necessary to follow our correspondent in his Scriptural researches. He himself hits the nail on the head when he says, "many people of many creeds have from time to time tried to wrest passages of Scripture so as to prove equally fallacious and untenable suppositions." Would he claim that a man should be permitted to have more than one wife because there are instances of monogamy recorded in the Bible which are not condemned? Holy writ abounds with denunciations of drinking strong drinks and putting the bottle to his neighbors lips. It frequently commands total abstinence and requires it in certain cases. Still it is not the ancient history of the dead past that we are discussing, but the great present living issue of the Prohibition or license of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Like other men who talk against Prohibition, our correspondent argues from false premises. He endeavors to force Prohibitionists on to the ground of "total abolition," whereas their declared policy recognizes the use of alcohol in medicine, the arts and otherwise, and only goes in for the suppression of the traffic in it as a beverage. Our opponents must be very hard up for argument when they would force us into a false position in order to try to make a point in their favor. Let them stick to the text of license, and quit talking about children and imbeciles, or they will be open to the imputation made against the lawyer who abuses his opposing counsel because he has no case. A choice question of our correspondent is—"Are those who are capable of enjoying without abusing the gifts which God has given them to be denied them because a small proportion are given to intemperance?" It is not a fair question, but we will answer it as it is by saying "yes, if they are so selfish as not to give them up voluntarily for the sake of their weaker brethren." The question is not a fair one because the Almighty was too wise to create alcohol, which He would have done if it had been intended for use as a beverage. It was an invention of man put to diabolical uses by the devil's agents. Besides the facts are against that question. It is only a small proportion of those who enjoy alcoholic stimulants that are not intemperate at some time in their lives. It is of the very essence of such drinking that it conduces to excess. Our correspondent's references to food and gluttony are not to the point. Food is necessary to sustain healthy life, alcohol is not. What does our friend mean by "arbitrary legislation"? Does he mean laws that are forced on the minority by the majority? If so, Canadian free-traders have a right to question the protective tariff imposed by the majority, and insist that they should not be deprived of the right to purchase in the cheapest market. If that is a sample of what he means by "arbitrary legislation," the more we have of it the better in the Prohibition line. We will continue "moral suasion" till we get all the legislation we want, and then the old drinkers will soon die off and we will have a sober, happy and prosperous people and a great Dominion. The only attempt being made that has a semblance of force is on the part of those who want to fasten a license law upon the Northwest without a vote of the people being taken thereon. We now have Prohibition in a measure and it is

our business to retain it and improve it. Let those who favor license go in for a plebiscite to vote it out if they can. The law was not originally made to give certain traders and merchants a monopoly, but as the framer of the law said to "start with a clean sheet and give Prohibition a fair trial." Oh no, Mr. "Temperance" (?) we want no Dunkin Act or Scott Act in the Northwest. If the law we now have were administered as was first intended, we would have a law so much better than the Scott Act, as that Act is ahead of a license law. The closing portion of our correspondent's letter reveals an impatience of temper that cannot inspire much confidence in what he claims are his arguments. Surely he has more faith in his cause than to display so much feeling at the arguments advanced against a license law. Abuse is not argument, and it would be well to bear in mind that a cause loses nothing by "temperance" of language.

Mr. W. Syme Redpath's letter appears elsewhere. He fell right into the trap we set for him in reference to licensed groceries. He says unlicensed drinking bars "would be one of the greatest possible evils known." He thus concedes all that is claimed by the Prohibitionists. A licensed bar will sell as much or more than an unlicensed one, and there can be no difference in the evil done. The only possible difference there can be is in point of numbers. Mr. Redpath admits liquor selling to be an evil, but only wants it checked. If the small-pox was to get into the community of which Mr. Redpath was a member, would he go in simply for checking it, or would he not make haste to do all he could to suppress it? The same should hold good with any evil. Then how in the name of common sense can Mr. Redpath favor only checking that which he concedes to be an evil? The only other portion of his letter worthy of notice is the extract from the Episcopal encyclical letter. Had he made the extract a little longer, it would have explained itself. We will complete the extract, which should have concluded as follows: "and we have expressed our disapproval of a reported practice, which seems to be due to some extent to the tacit assumption of 'this principle, of substituting some other liquor in the celebration of the Holy Communion.'" The "false principle" which Mr. Redpath has put in italics, therefore, does not apply to either Temperance or Prohibition. It is easy to make quotations and distort their meaning. It is about on a par with the man who quotes St Paul to Timothy and gets a two gallon permit for his stomach's sake (medicinally), and when it arrives calls in his friends and has a regular carouse. There is so much clap-trap and so little common sense in Mr. Redpath's letters that we must in future decline to admit them to our columns. Mr. Redpath does not pretend to speak for any party, and in fact ignores himself as a spokesman for the license party. Time is too short, therefore, to waste any more of it trifling with him.



MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 2nd November next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed contracts for four years, over each of the following routes from the 1st January next.

Falcombes and Indian Head via Abernethy, Katopse and Blackwood, computed distance 37 miles.
Falcombes and Indian Head, via Abernethy and Katopse, once per week, computed distance 27 miles.
Blackwood and Indian Head, once per week, computed distance 13 miles.
Kinistino and Prince Albert, via Puckapunia, Halerio and Aaskana, once per week, computed distance 48 miles.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tenders obtained at the Post Offices at the termini of the respective routes and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD.

Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Winnipeg, 28th Sept, 1888.

S. H. COLLINS.

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Qu'Appelle, Nov. 25, 1886.



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STRAYED

FROM Qu'Appelle, on Sunday, Sept. 30th, 2 Cows, one an old red cow with white spot on forehead and white spot on left hind leg and rope fastened to horns; the other a red and white cow with one broken horn and bob-tail, both cows have had ears frozen, any person giving information leading to recovery of same will be suitably rewarded. Address: Qu'Appelle, P.O.

W. W. McLEOD.
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Winnipeg, 28th Sept, 1888.

Oct. 11.

Correspondence.

MR. STRONG'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the Progress.

Sir: I have read your article on "Constitutional liberty," which is an attempt (intentional or otherwise) to answer one of the positions taken by me at the recent discussion at McLane's Hall. I am glad to find that you adopt the principle of constitutional liberty, as binding in law as well as society, and I do not quarrel with your definition of the principle, though clothed in language wider in effect than I would have used for the purpose. So far then we are agreed, and also, that this principle is appealed to by those who object to legislation intended to enforce compulsory abstinence from the use or sale of intoxicants. Your next remark is a pure assertion, begging the whole question under discussion, possessing no argumentative force, and, if *in fact*, destroying the fabric of your subsequent propositions. I regret to see a question which is supposed capable of logical proof, bolstered up by the use on the part of its advocates of dogmatic assumptions, which can have no weight with thoughtful disputants. You assert dogmatically that "experience teaches that there are men who can drink moderately, and are never addicted to excess, but they are the exceptions that only prove the rule that the drunkard started as a moderate drinker and that the moderate drinker is in constant danger of becoming a drunkard." Pray, sir, on whose experience are we to accept his oracular statement? Is it on that of the venerable editor of the "Progress" or of the hoary headed and ancient Executive of the Northwest Prohibitory Alliance? If ancient or modern history goes for anything, I submit, that it proves the converse of your theory; viz, that the moderate use of what is popularly called "liquor" far exceeds the abuse of it, that the drunkard is the exception, and not the rule, and that it is possible, nay, usual, for the large majority of the citizens of a "license" country to maintain through life a temperate course, without becoming inebriates, and without losing self respect, self control, or any physical or intellectual vigor. I will not adopt, like you, sir, the style of dogmatism, but I appeal to the logic of facts. Were divine Judea, colossal Egypt, lordly Assyria, intellectual Greece, imperial Rome founded or raised to their several pre-eminences upon the platform of Prohibition? or to come to modern times, was the British Empire welded together, or the German Fatherland united, through the efforts of the total abstinists? Are the statesmen, scholars, scientists or warriors of England, is Bismarck, the master mind of Europe, are the foremost sons of Germany believers in your editorial experience? or are they to be classed with the unreasonable and insane persons who are gliding down the swift Niagara of moderation, with inevitable whirlpools of intemperance ahead. I grant you, that the abuse of liquor is an evil to the individual who indulges in it, as well as to the community at large, but so is the abuse of everything which is good in itself. This evil is no means confined to the use of liquor, sir, but extends to everything we call "gluttony," to the love of wealth, which we call "greed," and to many other gifts of God of good nature, yes, to that great good thing, an editorial in the "Progress," which is sometimes, very rarely abused. Is the prudent, common sense of the world to be compelled to forego these because forsooth, the fool or the madman abuse them. And what illustrations adduced by you in support of your theory of State prohibition, but cogent factors against the building of the wooden bridge, the working of the tannery, the occupation, when not made available to the community. Preposterous, sir, and so long as the proprietor uses his license to liquor for the purpose of re-

erly, and prevents excessive drinking on the premises, he comes altogether within your illustrations, and within your own definition of constitutional liberty, and away go your grounds for suppressing him. You and I, sir, are agreed, that, when the selling of liquor becomes a nuisance, it has exceeded its legitimate use, and should be suppressed. I claim that this is much more effectually done under the license than the prohibition system. Under the former, the law and its officers have the control of the sale. Licenses (where the law is carefully and impartially carried out) will be granted to trustworthy, responsible persons, and any infringement of the license lead to immediate suspension or cancellation. The licensee, as well as his customers, are interested equally with the authorities in preventing an abuse of the license, and in suppressing illicit dealing. Where a strict prohibitory law is in force, the liquor, as you perfectly well know, will find its way in, but it does so through underhand irresponsible channels, is handled by a lower and more reckless class of individuals than the licensed hotel proprietor, and consequently becomes a nuisance, while a large portion of the community protect and assist the illicit dealer against the law, because they feel that their constitutional liberty has been interfered with. In advocating license, therefore, I believe myself to be a more efficient friend to temperance and sobriety, than the most rabid of Prohibitionists, than even your most worthy self, Mr. Editor.

Yours, etc.,

R. DUNDAS STRONG.

Qu'Appelle, Oct. 24th, 1888.

To the Editor of the Progress:

SIR: As you appear to have opened your columns to free discussion on the relative merits of Prohibition versus License System in the Northwest Territories, and complain that no arguments have been adduced in favor of the latter, I venture to address a few remarks on the subject, although in conjunction with Mr. Redpath, I fail to see, so far, what arguments you have advanced, other than your own *ipse dixit*, and that of a few dissenting clergymen, who seem to be laboring under the mistaken apprehension that theology and total abstinence are synonymous terms. The first and broadest argument in favor of the use of spirituous and fermented liquors, appears to me to lie in fact that man upon being placed upon this earth was invested with the powers of reason and invention. The earth was made to yield her increase, and it was left to man to exert those faculties with which he was endowed so as to manipulate its products to meet the requirements of the race. Now, no matter what products, or combination of products science has given to mankind, I defy even the most captious to show that they have not each and all their own individual uses, and are not the direct results of the proper application of the powers implanted in the human race for the production of those things necessary to its well being. True, many chemical preparations are put to uses beneficial to the community, or the individual, but this is also equally true of many of nature's spontaneous gifts, numerous poisons for instance, but because these are often used by murderers and suicides, does that do away with their usefulness when properly applied, or ought they therefore to be expunged from the Pharmacopoeia. Stimulants, intoxicating stimulants have, been used by man from the earliest ages. Wine was a beverage used and enjoyed by the children of Israel, and was acknowledged by God as much a legitimate product of the fruits of the earth as flour. So much so that it was enjoined to be used in conjunction with it in the sacrifices. The incident at the marriage feast in Cana of Galilee, is sufficient proof that wine was approved by our Saviour, who did not deem it unworthy to represent his precious blood in the sacrament of the Last supper. I am aware that many advocates of total abstinence have tried to prove that the wine used at the feast was not intoxicating, but many people of many

creeds have from time to time tried to wrest passages of scripture so as to prove equally fallacious and untenable suppositions. The wine which Noah and Lot drank of, were certainly not non-alcoholic. The Governor of the feast stated that it was usual to keep the poor wine until the last when men had well drunk, in other words until they were rendered incapable of judging the poor wine by the effects produced by the good. Why was not new wine to be put into old bottles? because the process of fermentation would burst the bottles. Alcohol is the result of fermentation. If the wine used at the feast was different from fermented wine, is it not natural to suppose that we would have been told so. If the moderate use of wine is a crime, as some would have us believe, how is it we are not so informed in the scripture? If wine was no more a stimulant than any other beverage, why was it picked upon as an approbrious epithet when Christ was called a gluttonous man and a wine-bibber? True whiskey, rum, etc., were not then used, but neither were electricity, magnetism, steam, gunpowder, various drugs, and an almost countless number of grand discoveries, all of which are capable of being put to improper and pernicious uses, but are they therefore to be totally abolished? All these things would be dangerous in the hands of children and imbeciles incapable of applying them to their proper uses, or of using them in moderation, but are they therefore to be tabooed to the rest of mankind? Are the inhabitants of the Northwest to be treated as a pack of children? Are they to be dictated to by a faction? Are those who are capable of enjoying, without abusing, the gifts which God has given them to be denied them because a small portion are given to intemperance? I say a small portion, for will the most rabid teetotaler dare to say that the majority of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, etc., (who all enjoy the free use of spirits) are drunkards? Temperance people, God save the mark, I mean intemperance, fanatical, total abstinence people, point out to us the number of drunkards there are in the world. Are there no gluttons? How many of the human race are guilty of the crime of gluttony? Are there not more gluttons than drunkards in the world? And are we therefore to eschew food? Because clerks and salesmen are tempted to theft, should bankers and merchants close their doors? Whether is arbitrary legislation or moral suasion the better? Does an attempt to resort to force in order to propagate a principle show the strength or weakness of a cause? You say that many people came to this country because of the Prohibitory law? Was this law not originally enacted to give certain traders and merchants a monopoly, and an advantage in dealing with the aborigines? You say a vote of the people ought to be taken before liquor is admitted into the Territories, whereas now that the country is opened up and inhabited by intellectual, responsible, free Britons, the special arbitrary act which was passed and for which there is now no use should be abolished, and the people of the Territories put on an equal footing with the other free born subjects of Her Majesty. And then, having placed us in a normal condition, the total abstinence party can, if they wish to try issue, call a vote on the Dunkin, or Scott Act. Again granting what is advanced by the abolitionists that many people came here to get away from the temptations of liquor (a not very flattering fact by the way, but when they say so themselves, who can find fault). Did they not know that when this arbitrary act was passed it was not the voice of the people, no people being then here, and that there was every likelihood of its repeal as soon as the country became settled? And why should they jump at the conclusion that this great country is to be turned into a huge asylum for dipsomaniacs? who, if they, or their guardians, want such a place established can surely procure an absolute grant of territory from the Government, where they can indulge in hydropathy to their heart's

content and let their sane brethren alone.

Yours, etc.,

TEMPERANCE.

Qu'Appelle, Oct. 15, 1888.

To the Editor of the Progress.

SIR: Whether your editorial on my letter was meant to be funny, sarcastic or argumentative I fail to see, but if the first you certainly would not be much good on the staff of a comic paper. If the second it is of a very mild type, and if the third it closely resembles all your previous efforts in the cause of prohibition in having no argument in it. As to my personal reference to members of the N. W. P. A., which you say is unworthy of notice. I assert that for the sake of showing the weakness of their cause, I have a perfect right to criticize the letter of one to the Montreal Witness, and the resolution (which by the way was moved on a constitutional and not Prohibition grounds) of the other in the municipal council to show how very little ground they have to claim as a great victory for the cause of Prohibition. The result of the vote taken on that resolution and from their making so much of this point I am inclined to think that the majority which the Prohibitionists claim they have, would dwindle down into a very small minority if a plebeian vote were taken on the question. Because I, independently, take upon myself to write a letter in reply to your personal challenge I do not see why a party you term licensees (were did you get the word from) should be said to be worsted in their first skirmish. I am glad Prohibitionists speaking through their organ, are willing to abide by the issue of a vote taken on the question if they are worsted!! I fail to see what else they could do. I am no coward as regards such a vote and would say by all means have your vote and the sooner the better and then keep silent. I am quite unable to imagine what you mean by saying I am inconsistent and want licensed groggeries, and you want to know why I want them licensed at all. Well such an absurd question hardly wants an answer, as any person of ordinary common sense would know that unlimited liberty in the traffic of intoxicants such as to permit unlicensed drinking bars, or as you call them groggeries, would be one of the greatest possible evils known, whereas, if there are properly licensed houses and only a certain number allowed, taken relatively to the population, the trade could be in a manner checked and made a source of income to the government. If such a state of things as unlicensed groggeries were for a moment contemplated, I myself would be the first to join the Prohibitory Alliance, as I should consider such a step an unalloyed evil and do everything in my power to oppose it. I am very sorry that the Prohibitionists cannot have quite all the Northwest Territories to themselves as although you kindly invite me to get to Manitoba, I have a fancy for staying here at all events as long as the permit system is in vogue. I am a bit of a statiscian myself and as such am eager for information, so should be extremely grateful if you will lend me the reliable statistics which go to prove that for every dollar of gain any country derives from liquor traffic it loses two dollars through its evils. Mr. Editor, was such a wonderful piece of reliable information instilled into your mind with your mother's milk in that little village north of Toronto, or did you work out the wonderful figures amidst the wilds of Rat Portage, or on the more thriving plains around Rapid City? If, as I am well aware, assertion is not argument, I am teetotally certain that such a myth as this is not merely no argument, but rank nonsense as the exactly opposite is proved to be the case as here, where we have qualified prohibition, I am sure we are a great deal poorer than in places where such a thing was never heard of. Before closing this I should like to give your readers an extract from an encyclical letter drawn up and signed by 145 bishops of the Episcopal church during the Pan-

Anglican Synod, lately held at Lambeth Palace, England, in which they state: "Noble and self-denying efforts have been made for many years 'within and without the church for 'the suppression of intemperance 'and it is our earnest hope that 'these efforts will be increased 'manifold. The evil effects of this 'sin on the life of the church can 'scarcely be exaggerated. But we 'are constrained to utter a caution 'against a false principle which 'threatens to creep in and vitiate 'much useful work. Highly valuable as we believe total abstinence 'to be as a means to an end we deem 'sire to discountenance the language 'which condemns the use of wine 'wrong in itself independently of its 'effects on ourselves or on others.' After this expression of their opinion, I as a humble member of the church and with this resolution before me, feel perfectly certain that as much, if not more may be said in favor of Temperance as can be said for Prohibition. I am sorry you gave more attention to my letter than you felt it was entitled to, but trust it will have the desired effect in causing people on both sides to write on the subject. Trusting you will find space in your columns for this.

Yours, etc.,

W. SYME REDPATH.

Qu'Appelle, Oct. 13, 1888.

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MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Great Loss Caused by Prairie Fires in the Province.

The Record of Accidents—Fall Fairs and Other Happenings.

COOK'S CREEK.
Progress of Threshing—A Glee Club—Plenty of Wives.

Threshing is about finished in this locality, and the result shows that all the wheat was injured to a greater or less extent by frost. The oats and barley, on the other hand, show a very fair sample.

Mr. Tom Hillis has done the greater part of the threshing in this neighborhood with his steam thresher. Mr. Angus McDonald also "did up" a few yards in his well-known satisfactory style with his 10-horse power. Mr. Tom Pearson is also doing a considerable amount of threshing with his straw-burning thresher, and so far as can be learned is giving general satisfaction.

Fall plowing is now in full blast, and from the manner in which the farmers are hustling, it is evident they intend to have their crops in next season early enough, to avoid as far as possible the chances of their being injured by early frosts. From the appearance of things a greater acreage will be sown next season than ever.

Last week, for the first time this fall, the sky was illuminated by a prairie fire, which, as far as known, did no further damage than to cause a general stampede among the farmers to the hay fields to secure their stacks by means of fire breaks.

NAPINKA.
Heavy Damage From Prairie Fires—List of Losses—Accident to a Boy.

NAPINKA, Oct. 9.—I am sorry to have to say that this settlement has suffered considerably yesterday and to-day from prairie fires. After all the caution through the papers, and after the experience of former years, there are still some people so careless, or indifferent about the damage they may cause, that they put out fires. This year likely it comes from burning off fields of standing grain. Yesterday Mr. Smith, of Melita lost a field of grain that was standing in the shock and the Messrs. Clare had quite a fight with fire and their horses were considerably burned. To-day the fires came on us from all directions. Mr. W. Dunbar lost all his hay about fifteen tons, and had a hard time saving his grain stacks. Mr. Newcombe also lost about fifty tons of hay. Mr. Gus Wright lost about ten tons of hay and about three hundred bushels of oats, together with his stables. The fires are still burning fiercely and it is feared that other damage will be done during the night. I understand that Mr. W. Dandy, of 3-25, lost all his hay in the stack last week.

A son of W. P. McKinnell fell from a pony last Friday and broke his arm. The school teacher, Mr. Powell, took him to Dr. Snider, who set the bone, and the lad is doing as well as can be expected.

Mr. Hanna and Mr. McRoberts lost stacks of hay from fire.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.
Success of the Portage Fair—Principal Prize Winners.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Oct. 12.—The agricultural society's annual exhibition has, altogether, been fairly successful. The exhibits were not so numerous as in former years, but the quality was of a superior kind. There was an excellent exhibit of crayon drawings, oil paintings, ladies' fancy work, flowers and vegetables. In the oil paintings Miss Hunter carried off the best prizes; in ladies' fancy work Miss Ward, Miss Hay, Miss Goulter, Mrs. Halstead and Miss Fox were the most successful prize winners. In the vegetable line C. Tomlin and Mrs. Chard carried off the honors. C. Tomlin also took first prize for flowers of various kinds, and, altogether, he carried away over forty prizes. Donald Stewart, of Westbourne, took first prize in red hys wheat. He also took some prizes for his cattle, having exhibited some fine ones. Walter Lynch also carried away some good prizes for thoroughbred cattle. The rain yesterday somewhat dampened the successful termination of the affair. It is found much more handy to have the grounds in their present place.

The People's Theatre company presented the play "Phœnix" to a full house last night. The piece was very well produced, indeed. They play "Over the Hill to the Poor House" to-night, the proceeds over expenses to be devoted to the brass band.

A number of drunks, consequent upon yesterday's exhibition, were arraigned before His Worship Mr. Blake this morning and meted out their just punishment.

BIRTLE.
Caught in the Flames—Damage Done.

On Monday a prairie fire, that seemed to have started near the shore of the Assiniboine in Illinois, swept eastward and burned the haystacks and stables of Mr. Carr. Mr. John Wilkinson and Mr. R. Laycock, who were driving to assist in the protection of Mr. Carr's property, were overtaken by the fire. In the effort to escape the neckyoke gave way and the tongue of the wagon fell. Before the men could put the matter right the fire was upon them. Three horses are badly burned, perhaps fatally injured. Both men have suffered severely. Mr. Wilkinson had his face and hands so blistered that he is helpless. Mr. Laycock was burned on the neck and face. The wind was high at the time and the flames exceedingly fierce and passed over the country with the utmost velocity.

KILLARNEY.
Great Success of the Agricultural Society's Fair—Weight of Grain.

The first fair held under the auspices of the Killarney District Agricultural society took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 9th and 10th inst., and was a grand success. There were about 400 entries. A large number attended the exhibition, especially on the second day. There would have been a much larger number of entries, but on account of prairie fires, threshing, etc., many were unable to attend. The display of horses was really grand, that of cattle fair, and of sheep excellent. There was also a fine collection of poultry of all kinds.

There were a large number of entries in grain, and the samples were excellent.

The following is the weights of the prize grains to the bushel:

- 1 red Fife, 64½ pounds.
- 2 red Fife, 63 pounds.
- 1 wheat, Fife, 63½ pounds.
- 2 wheat, Fife, 62½ pounds.
- Barley, No. 1, 55½ pounds.
- Barley, No. 2, 53½ pounds.
- Oats, No. 1, 47 pounds.
- Oats, No. 2, 43½ pounds.

In roots there was a fair display, especially of potatoes.

The ladies' department was really excellent, and would do credit to any local fair in the east. The articles exhibited were both numerous and beautiful, consisting of all kinds of fancy work, paintings, drawings, etc. There was also a splendid display of really fine butter. We would like to give the full list of prize-winners, but space will not allow us. Suffice to say that all consider this our first fair a grand success, and fully up to any exhibition held in Southern Manitoba.

EAST SELKIRK.
Diphtheria Still Prevalent—An Interesting Event.

EAST SELKIRK, Oct. 13.—An interesting event occurred here last Monday when Mr. Lyons, of the Hudson's Bay company was united in marriage to Miss Martha Henry, of this place. The happy pair left the same evening on their honeymoon.

Mr. W. J. Ross, C.P.R. superintendent of bridges, passed through here this week by handcar on a tour of inspection.

The east train being five hours late Thursday morning gave the waiting passengers from the west side an opportunity of taking in the scenery and other attractions in our neighborhood. Mr. Johnson, of the Agriculture department, J. J. Moncrieff, of THE SUN, M. S. Russell, and several other well-known Winnipeggers were among those detained.

Messrs. T. H. Carman and E. A. Burbank paid us a flying visit this week.

Diphtheria still hovers amongst us, there being at present three cases in town, who are all doing well. One death has occurred at Kalmar, and some evidence of the disease exists at Beausjour, but it is hoped that the advent of cold weather will put a stop to its spreading any farther.

Quite a large business is being done by the C. P. R. here at present, almost every day, these last two or three weeks, from five to ten cars being loaded daily with either wood, brick, stone or lime.

Wolves are plentiful in this neighborhood, to judge by their howling at nights, which is something terrible.

SILVER CREEK.
Railway Company Threatens to Seize Hay for Dues—Threshing Going On.

SILVER CREEK, Oct. 10.—Harvesting operations are about finished and the hum of the thresher is again heard in the land. Grain is not turning out as well as expected, a large quantity of oats being very light in the kernel. The barley is fully better than it was thought at one time it would be. Potatoes are not so good as last year. Very little fall ploughing done as yet.

The council of this municipality met on the 29th ult., for the purpose of striking the rate for the current year and have succeeded in keeping the taxes very low. The amount of money to be raised for all purposes, outside of the special tax, is \$2 on 320 acres, so that the ratepayers have little cause to grumble with their rulers.

The show at Russell on the 15th September was a great success, and the exhibitors from Silver Creek gave a good account of themselves as usual.

The settlers were rather astonished last week at the appearance of officials calling themselves hay and timber inspectors, saying they were authorized to collect dues on all hay cut on railway and government land. Some of the settlers settled for their hay while others stoutly refused, as they considered that the least the railway company could do was to allow the settlers to cut hay on their lands as their lands are exempt from taxation, and as they have not yet paid three per cent to the government, which by right should go to the municipalities. The main point with the officials was an immediate settlement, either cash or thirty days, or otherwise they would seize the hay. It seems rather strange that such a demand should be made at the present time, when there is not a bushel of wheat in the place.

BIRTLE.
Monster Excursion East Proposed—Local Option to be Tried.

BIRTLE, Oct. 8.—R. Hargrave, the popular master of the Bardett school district, has gone to Portland, Oregon, to teach in one of the city schools.

The eighth annual exhibition of the Birtle Agricultural society on the 4th inst. was the most successful yet held. A large number of very fine horses were on the grounds, Major Wilkinson and Mr. G. Smilie taking the leading prizes. In the hall no signs of an early frost were to be seen. Every prize was closely contested. The display of fancy work by Mrs. Burdett, and B. Dutton's exhibit of vegetables and native fruits deserve special mention. In the evening an excellent supper was provided, at which the brass band and local orators distinguished themselves.

The People's Theatre company played to full houses in Academy hall on Friday and Saturday nights.

The only liquor license in town expires on the 15th inst. when the local option clause of the municipal act comes into force. Mayor Crawford is so well satisfied with the results of his excursions that he is trying to make arrangements to run a number to Ontario.

C. J. Mickle, M.P.P., and a number of Birtle sportsmen are spending a few days hunting in the Riding mountains.

Prairie fires are visible in every direction, but at a distance.

MELITA.
The Annual Fair—Fall Plowing—Purchasing Land.

MELITA, Oct. 9.—The Souris County Agricultural society held its second annual fair at Melita on the 2nd inst. and it was a credit to the county. The weather was all that could be desired. A temporary shed was erected for the ladies' department, while a ring was fenced in for horses, which were very numerous and of fine appearance. The show of cattle, sheep and hogs was good, though the animals were not so numerous as might be expected. Major Cates made a splendid exhibit of cattle, poultry and fancy

work. Mr. Wm. Congrove supplied the inner man with all the delicacies of the season for twenty-five cents and many took advantage thereof. It is to be hoped that are the next exhibition of this society that we will have railroad facilities so that they will be able to erect a substantial shed on premises of their own. Mr. John Newberry was kept very busy making entries, and deserves great credit for the able manner in which the fair was conducted.

Everyone is busy fall plowing, and a large area is being prepared for next year's crop. Threshing still continues with unabated vigor, but wheat is not yielding as well as some expected.

Mr. Fred Barrett is locating a photograph gallery in Deloraine, and no doubt many of our residents will favor him with a call. He is taking rural scenes in this vicinity at present.

Several Ontario farmers have been inspecting the land in this neighborhood, and are well pleased with everything they see.

Mr. John Northwood of Chatham, Ont., is about to purchase the "Trerice farm," from A. Trerice, and we understand the price is about \$10 per acre. It is a fine farm, and will amply repay Mr. Northwood for his investment.

Rev. Mr. Powell has moved into Mr. McConnell's residence, and we welcome him to our midst.

PRINCE ALBERT.
Crops Not Injured by Frost—Stock Raising.

PRINCE ALBERT, Sept. 29.—Reports have been circulated in the eastern papers that crops here have suffered severely from frost. This is untrue. I have seen a great portion of the country lately and have conversed with farmers from every section, all of whom state distinctly that crops were never better, and that frost has done but little, if any, harm. Wheat will yield 35 bushels; oats 60, and barley 45 per acre, and the root crop is simply magnificent.

This has also been a capital season for stock of all kinds. The principal herds are owned by Mitchell, Pritchard, Thomson, Stewart, Tait, Spence, McKay, Deinh, Carter and others, all of whom say their stock is rolling fat, but cannot get to market. Wm. McArthur, who has about 900 sheep, and Mr. McKay also a large flock, say it has been a capital season for this kind of stock also. All that is now wanted is a railway. If such were built and outsiders had an opportunity of seeing this part of the country, the whole of this part of the Saskatchewan district would soon be filled up.

SHOAL LAKE.
The Town Threatened by Prairie Fires.

SHOAL LAKE, Oct. 9.—Last night the town was threatened by fires from the east and southeast, and the people turned out to meet it, and had to burn round the town and mill for protection.

The People's Theatre company were in town yesterday, but owing to the country people not knowing about it, and the town-folks looking after fires, only a few turned up and these were dismissed after having their money refunded.

CARTWRIGHT.
Damage by Prairie Fires—Agricultural Fair.

CARTWRIGHT, Oct. 8.—The prairie fires have been doing considerable damage south of Rock Lake. Mr. Riter lost a stable and stack of hay. Mr. McKinnon lost stacks of wheat containing about 500 bushels, and Jos. Lawrence lost some hay.

The Derby Agricultural society's exhibition, which took place on Wednesday last, was a complete success, and considering the obstacles they had to contend against, the directors are to be congratulated for the success which attended their untiring and energetic efforts.

HIGH BLUFF.
Threshing the Grain—Fall Plowing Backward.

HIGH BLUFF, Oct. 12.—The past ten or twelve days have been the busiest of the season, and there is a lot of grain still in the shock. The threshing is getting along slowly on account of the heavy straw and dull weather.

There is very little ploughing so far. There was a poor attendance at the agricultural show at the Portage from this place, as most of the farmers were at work taking care of their grain.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.
The Fall Show Not Very Successful—Farmers Too Busy to Attend.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Oct. 11.—The annual exhibition of the Portage la Prairie and Lakeside agricultural society was held yesterday and to-day. It was not as successful as usual. The weather from the first was lowering, and in the afternoon light, but steadily rain began falling, making it very unpleasant on the grounds. The show of animals was good, especially of Durhams. The Puxleys, of Westbourne, showed seventeen Durhams and thirteen Herefords, capturing three first prizes for Durham bulls, besides others. Their Durham bull British Lord, bought from Hunter, of Guelph, took a diploma. Some of their calves were beautiful. Walter Lynch took a diploma for his Durham herd of a bull and three cows. R. McKenzie Dunfield and others showed fine Durham bulls. There was a good show of grade animals also. J. McLenaghan showed a young Jersey bull, two cows, two calves, all beautiful animals.

The show of horses was splendid, especially general purpose teams. The judges had great difficulty in awarding the prizes. Half a dozen fine stallions were shown. The native pony show was small.

The sheep and pig show was small, but the animals were fine. W. P. Smith showed some extra fine Berkshire swine.

The display of grain was small, but excellent, especially of wheat and barley.

The vegetables were good in quality and large in size. Tomlin & Chard showed good collections of garden vegetables. Tomlin's display of house plants was grand.

Bread, butter, preserves, etc., formed a small show, but of good quality. The poultry made also a very small exhibit. There were some fine ducks.

In the fine art paintings were numerous and some of great merit. Miss Nellie Hunter's particularly. Jno. Oswald exhibited some good oil paintings and some superior examples of sign-painting. Miss Hay and Miss Ward showed several fine crayons. Miss Teeple exhibited an excellent crayon portrait.

The children's penmanship and map-drawing were a small display. The display

of ladies' fancy work was rather small, but of good quality. Silk quilts by Miss Murphy, late of Winnipeg, and Miss Burdette, were much admired. Rowe made a fine display of photographic work.

The new grounds are nicely located in the western part of the town. A part of the enclosure is covered by an open grove of small oak trees. The stables are against the fence at the southern end. There is plenty of room to display horses to advantage. The officers and directors of the society worked hard, but the show was not well patronized by the farmers, who are busy at fall plowing. The society are having an annual supper to-night at the Rossin house.

WEST SELKIRK.
New Train Arrangement—See on Barge Completed.

SELKIRK, Oct. 13.—Capt. Robinson's new steam barge is now in running order, and leaves to-day for the lumber camps at Fisher river, with supplies for the winter.

John James Bear, the last Indian, who was last seen in St. Peter's about four days ago, has not yet turned up, and the general supposition is that he was drowned.

Mr. A. W. Johnston, of Winnipeg, was in town for a couple of days this week.

Rev. Jas. Settee, of St. Peter's, will preach at Oak Point next Sabbath.

August McKay, Indian agent at Beren's river, left for his post on the Princess Thursday night.

Although flour has been scarce in town for a week or so, there is an abundance of it now, as several carloads arrived by last train.

Next Monday evening the school board will meet to transact general business.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Wells leave on Monday next for Halifax, where they purpose settling permanently.

Mr. Brandeau, successor to Mr. Wells, moved to town this week, and is now fairly enlisted into the draying business here.

Commodore Holdgate and Mr. D. M. Ross are this week doing great destruction among the feathered race at the marsh near Lake Winnipeg.

The Marquette brought in two barges of lumber from the lake on Thursday last.

Mr. E. R. Abell is building a new office opposite the registry office on McLean avenue.

Large shipments of fresh and salt fish are being shipped on nearly every train, the bulk of which goes to Chicago and St. Paul. Cricket has died out and football is the principal amusement indulged in just now.

Indian Agent Muckle, accompanied by Dr. Grain of Winnipeg, and Constable Johnston, of St. Peter's, left on Thursday for the lakes, where they will visit a number of the reserves and investigate Indian affairs.

Mr. Russell, who relieved Mr. Redpath, C.P.R. agent here for several months this summer, has now charge of Gretna station. The Gretna people will find Russell a genial and obliging agent and a gentleman in every sense of the word.

Quite a number of men, employed at Lake Winnipeg fisheries, left here last Wednesday evening for their homes in Ontario and the Eastern States, to spend the winter. While here waiting for the train they made their presence felt in the most emphatic manner. They went in for painting the town, which task they performed in approved style in the deepest shade of red.

ELKHORN.
A Brilliant Meteor—Prairie Fires.

ELKHORN, Oct. 9.—Last evening a prairie fire came in from the southeast, and from 11 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. burned close along the south end of this town. About 11.30 a brilliant meteor passed from the zenith to the east, visible for several seconds by its bright white light, then exploded. The contrast between the red glare beneath of the fire and the meteoric splendor was marked.

CABBERT.
Wheat Going Up—Threshing Operations.

CABBERT, Oct. 8.—Wheat is beginning to come in fast. Threshing is going on rapidly. A new separator, purchased by W. F. Kerr and W. E. Bailey, was badly injured in transit, and these men feel keenly the loss of time in getting it repaired.

REGINA & LONG LAKE.
The Road Falls into the Possession of the C.P.R.

REGINA, Oct. 11.—After much delay and many vexations, the speedy construction of the Long Lake railway now seems to be an assured fact. Yesterday Mr. Davin, M.P., received a letter from Mr. Van Horne, saying that the C.P.R. was on the point of completing the purchase of the road, that the present road would be put into operation to bring down this year's crop. To-day a telegram from Mr. G. R. Pugsley to Mr. Davin completes the information. It says arrangements are all made, and the C.P.R. will go on with the road at once and build it to the Saskatchewan in the spring.

\$1,000 DISAPPEARS.
A Mysterious Case Arises in West Selkirk.

WEST SELKIRK, Oct. 11.—A fisherman, recently in from Lake Winnipeg, reports having lost \$1,000 in West Selkirk on Tuesday. He was arrested for drunkenness in the evening, when he claimed to have money on his person, but when released says it was missing. No traces have been found, excepting an empty pocket book and a band covering the same. The case is being investigated.

A Slander Case.

REGINA, Oct. 11.—The Supreme court met at 10 o'clock, Judge Richardson presiding. The court was occupied all day in hearing evidence on behalf of the plaintiff in the slander suit of Martin against Tinning, in which damages are laid at \$10,000. Both parties are resident business men at Regina. The following jurors were sworn: E. Carss, S. Anticknap, G. Burns, T. Stebbins, M. Seld and W. Sibbald. H. M. Howell and J. Secord appeared for the plaintiff, and D. L. Scott and W. C. Hamilton for the defendant. The action arises out of Tinning charging Martin with committing an indecent assault on his ten-year-old daughter. Martin swears positively that he only fixed the child's drawers at her request.

R. R. Dobell, Quebec's timber king, is back from a trip to British Columbia, and declares that the Pacific province is bound to become a great commercial centre.

DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Northern Pacific Officials Arrive in the City—What They Are Doing.

First Train on the 20th Inst.—Keen Competition in Freight.

[Winnipeg Sun, Oct. 15.]

There arrived on the delayed St. P., M. & M. train last evening S. L. Moore, general freight agent, and Charles S. Fee, general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific railroad. They have come up for the purpose of organizing the freight and passenger service on the Northern Pacific and Manitoba system, and with that end in view have been hustling around since their arrival and perfecting their arrangements with Mr. Grahame, the general manager.

A representative of THE SUN had some conversation with both gentlemen to-day. They are both young men neither being over 35. They seem to be keen, bright railroaders, thoroughly understanding their business.

MR. MOORE

discussed his plans in regard to freight arrangements very freely. He said he came up to see just what the merchants of Winnipeg want, and to generally size up the situation. No delay would occur in putting Winnipeg on a par—in the matter of competition—with any of the best cities their system reached. His company had perfected the most complete arrangements with the Grand Trunk, Wisconsin Central and other lines, so that Winnipeg and the rest of the province would be assured of active and effective competition. In order to meet the C.P.R. on time, and accommodate the merchants of Winnipeg, they had decided to run a fast freight between St. Paul and Winnipeg, making the time in from 36 to 44 hours. It was their intention to give Manitoba a live-stock tariff, from Dakota and Montana, the same as St. Paul and other cities enjoyed. The object was to send in Montana beef and mutton. Many sheep were now driven from Montana to Manitoba, but under the tariff that would be made they could be shipped cheaper. Refrigerator cars would also be run from San Francisco and other California points. A special tariff on fruits, etc., would also be made. They were anxious to give the people here a chance at California fruit, and the choice live stock of Montana if required. For butter, cheese, eggs, and all such stuff as Manitoba desired to export, a low tariff would be arranged.

WHEAT RATES.

Being asked about wheat rates, Mr. Moore produced a tariff that had just been issued for the Northern Pacific and Manitoba road. By the tariff the rate on wheat from Neche, West Lynne, Marais, St. Jean Baptiste, Morris, Silver Plains, St. Agathe, St. Norbert and Winnipeg, to Duluth, Superior, Minneapolis and St. Paul, is 21 cents per 100 pounds. The mileage between Winnipeg and St. Paul is somewhat greater than on the M. & M. road, being 518 miles. The tariff includes grain, flax seed, flour, feed and potatoes.

As to fixing rates on incoming goods of all classes, Mr. Moore assured the reporter that they would equal if not beat the C. P. R. rates from all seaboard points. They had excellent connections with the Grand Trunk on British Columbia business. They carried more imported freight to British Columbia than the C. P. R. He said they had long been wanting to get into this country and now that they were here they expected to be heard from. Mr. Moore will remain in town a few days.

MR. CHARLES S. FEE.

the general passenger agent, was next seen, and courteously gave all information he was in a position to give. He said he had definitely arranged to run the first passenger train into Winnipeg on the 20th inst. As to the exact time on which the trains would be run he could not say, but of one thing he could speak definitely, the train service would be first class in every particular. The cars would be of the finest, a Pullman service would be attached, and a dining car would be run from Winnipeg to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The passenger service in every particular would be up to that of the main line. The charge for meals would be 75 cents, and for sleepers the same as always prevails. He feared that until spring, when the R. R. V. R. would be battled, he could not just now promise to shorten up the time any, but after that an improvement would be made. The rates had not yet been fixed, but they certainly would not exceed those of competing lines. This remark would apply not only to St. Paul and Minneapolis, but to Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York and, in fact, all such points. He had just issued a circular to all roads that work in conjunction with the Northern Pacific on tickets, to place the Northern Pacific & Manitoba road on the system and make satisfactory rates to Manitoba points. This he was sure they would do. He said they were going to take off their coats and compete for every possible bit of business in Manitoba that was open to them. Mr. Fee will be here a couple of days.

It might be mentioned that a general freight and passenger agent for the Manitoba system will be appointed. A local man will be selected, as the company is anxious to have some one who knows the business thoroughly.

CABLE NOTES.
Died in a Barn—Negotiations for Settlement of Zanzibar Difficult.

Anderson sailed on the Umbria from Queenstown on Saturday for New York. A monument to Bishop Dupauloup was unveiled Thursday in the cathedral at Orleans.

The Monte Christo Junior company sailed from Liverpool for New York on the Etruria on Saturday.

The Czar and Czarina received the troops on Friday at Tiflis, and afterwards laid the foundation stone of the girls' institute building.

There was a brilliant gathering at the opening of the Burg theatre Sunday night. Emperor Francis Joseph was present and received an ovation.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN.

Their New Opera, "The Yeomen of the Guard."

The Plot Outlined with Copious Extracts From the Libretto.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—If the Savoy Theatre last evening had been as large as Albert Hall, which seats 10,000 people, it could not have accommodated all who, within the last month have applied for tickets, so pronounced has been the excitement over the new opera, and especially since it became known that it savored less of the burlesque than the previous operas of Gilbert and Sullivan, and that it took on more of the character of grand opera. Hundreds upon hundreds called hopelessly, as it proved, around the doors of the theatre at an early hour, and when the curtain rose not one ticketholder proved dilatory. At least half of the brilliant audience had come from the country side especially for the occasion. I will first give in narrative form the plot and action of the opera. One rural scene of Tower Green—once the broad expanse where the mint and other national buildings now stand, and which is now known as Tower Hamlets—is used throughout the acts. When the curtain rose the action disclosed Poole seated spinning a la Marguerite. She wearily sings a song of one verse, which runs thus:

When a maiden loves she moans apart,
As an owl moans on a tree;
Although she keenly feels the smart,
She cannot tell what ails her heart,
With its sad ah me!

Then a foolish bird that sings ah me!
Born but to droop and die, ah me!
Yet all the sense of eloquence
Lies hidden in a maid's "Ah, me!"

Now enter the Assistant Torturer of the Tower, who loves her. She looks up and says:

"O! it's you! You may go away if you like, because I don't want you, you know."

The answer:
"Haven't you anything to say to me?"

She retorts:
"O, yes! Are the birds all caged? The wild beasts all littered down? All locks, chains, bolts and bars in good order? Is Little Ease sufficiently uncomfortable? racks, pincers and thumb screws all ready for work? Ugh! you brute!"

He rejoins:
"These allusions to my professional duties are in doubtful taste. I didn't become Head Jailer because I like head-jailing. I didn't become Assistant Torturer because I like assistant-torturing."

A conversation ensues in which he expresses jealousy of her attentions to a prisoner, Col. Fairfax, who is to be beheaded that evening. This is interrupted by the chorus, of yeomen, citizens, women and neighbors in the quaint costume of the period, headed by Sergt. Meryll, the father of Poole. The chorus glorifies yeoman tower life and citizens' attire to Poole and his father enters. The contralto dame of the tower, who gossips about the coming execution, sings a ballad glorifying her own work in these words:

The screw may twist and the rack may turn,
And man may bleed and women may burn,
On London Tower and all its hoard
We keep a solemn watch and ward.

All exit but Poole and her father, who develop the fact that Fairfax once saved the Sergeant's life. The latter's son, long absent and not known to the town, is hourly expected as a new yeoman and arrives while dialogue proceeds. After a song from father eulogistic of the son, he is also conscious of the debt of gratitude the family owe Fairfax, so agrees to conceal himself while that prisoner shall pass, with his heavy beard shaven, for the newly-arrived son. After Fairfax is presumed to have escaped a trio ends the scene to the refrain:

And shall we reckon risks we run
To save the life of such an one?

Soon is then leaving for hiding when enter the custodian of the tower, with Fairfax and guard, en route to the condemned man's cell. He bears his doom bravely, and says to the Sergeant:

In this happy little community death,
When he comes, does so in a punctual and business-like fashion, and like a country gentleman, gives due notice of his advent, that no one may be taken unawares.

Fairfax then gives a ballad, beginning:
Is life a book in which occur these lines:
What kind of plaint have I who perish in July?
I might have had to die perchance in June.

He then informed the tower commandant that he has a boon to ask of his kinsman, who will succeed him in title and estates, providing he dies unmarried, and whom he dislikes. As he is led away the commandant agrees to provide him a wife if he can find one willing to become a widow within a few hours.

Then enter Meryman and the maid, who are engaged to marry, and pursued by a crowd. The farmer who talks throughout in quaint language, such as Shakespeare gives his clowns, fools, etc., parleys. The sweethearts have a patter duet, the refrain of which is:

I have a sorry song to sing,
O brightly, brightly, misery me! Jackaday!

This attracts the attention of the commandant, who proposes that his ward shall be the Crude. With the chorus singing:

Hey, you maiden! Will you wed
A man about to lose his head?

A comic scene ensues where, like Koko in the "Mikado," Grossmith Meryman consents to give up the lady for a time, soon to become a widow. Poole cajoles Fairfax. The warden obtains the key. The marriage takes place immediately, after which the real Fairfax has become the supposed son. Meryman and the Commandant next have a patter song to divert the former's attention, when the marriage and charger proceed. Soon re-enter the maid with a recitative and ballad beginning:

Oh done! I am a bride! Ah little ring!
That hearest in this circle all the gladness
That lovers hope for and that poets sing!
What bringeth then to me but gold and sadness?

A underground all unknown save in this wise:
To-day he dies! to-day he dies!

And ending:
Ah me! Ah me!
Yet wives there be
Would scarce complain so that they could
In half an hour attain to widowhood!

Then Fairfax is, with song and chorus,

introduced as the jailer's son. The maid, who had not previously seen the face of him whom she wedded, immediately falls in love with the supposed son, yet her real husband. In the midst of music enters Poole, who rushes to embrace her supposed brother, which puzzled the real Fairfax personating him. But, taking the cue, a comic recitative follows with a trio in which the Torturer takes part as welcoming a brother-in-law who is to be. This scene is followed by a whimsical one in which the real Fairfax, as the new yeoman son, has gone after himself to bring the prisoner into the presence of the bondman. The bell is tolling and the chorus sings:

The prisoner comes to meet his doom—
The block, the headman, and the tomb.
Which is interrupted by the entrance of Fairfax as the son and the yeomen, who announce:

We've hunted high, we've hunted low,
The man we sought, as truth will show,
The man we sought with anxious care,
Has vanished into empty air!

The act ends with a frenzied ensemble, in which the commandant bewails his negligence, the maid her ill luck in still being a wife and cannot marry the counterfeit son, and Meryman his loss of a sweetheart; she faints in her real husband's arms, all the other rush off to hunt for the fugitive, leaving the husband and wife, each unaware they are so, and the gaunt headman in possession of the stage. Two days elapse, and the second act opens with a chorus of women, wardens, yeomen, and the contralto dame, announcing the unsuccessful search, followed by a comic dialogue between the Torturer and Meryman, at one losing his captive and the other a wife. A patter song in Gilbert's best vein occurs, beginning:

O! A private buffoon
Is a light-hearted loon.

Running to five long verses in fetching double rhymes, when Fairfax, alias the son, and the maid, have the stage alone in the duet and he with a solo:

Afterwards bound to an unknown bride,
For good and ill;
Ah, is not one so tried,
Prisoner still?

He is soon joined by Sergeant, his supposed father, and the contralto dame, who is trying to marry the widower. Sergeant, in course of conversation with Fairfax, infers from the dame's account of the maid's mutterings in her sleep that the latter is his unknown bride, and he exults in song. Meanwhile, to absolve himself, the warden lover pretends to have just shot Fairfax, swimming the Thames. All in the secret fear it is the real son who is killed, and in a charm everybody drags the river. At this juncture a maliciously delayed pardon for Fairfax arrives. He and the son enter in their true character, and all is joy except to Meryman, who has lost his wife, and to Sergeant, who has had to marry the hated dame; and to Poole and the torturer, who have also wedded and feel marriage to be indeed a failure. The maid and Fairfax are especially happy. All the unravelling has been illustrated with songs, concerted pieces and choruses. The curtain drops over Jester Meryman Grossmith, who swoons from despair. The plot and libretto show ingenious situations, an apt burlesque of ideas and taking rhymes. The dialogue is intrinsically witty rather than humorous, and successful contrivance full of whimsicality period all without a break in interest for a moment.

But now for the music and lyrics. When the audience departed it was with the unanimous conviction that the new composition presented Sullivan's best operatic work in his serious, although perhaps it will not prove so popular with the masses as some of his previous efforts. The general characteristic of the numbers consisted in their uniform ability to suit the ideas and situation conveyed by the libretto. The overture opened with a kettledrum tap expressive of the firing of a Tower gun, and was instantly followed by a military march, with the brasses predominating. It then turned into a pathetic waltz movement from the flute, and next passed to the string variety, and thereafter skimmed the essence from the best themes throughout the opera. The composer conducted, cheers welcoming him to his new triumph.

As in the "Mikado," the overture at once implied a musical treat to be expected from the singers. The tenderness of the "Ah! Me" song at the spinning-wheel by Jessie Bond, following the curtain's rise, at once won favor. It must soon become the favorite song for drawing-rooms. A basso solo by Richard Temple that soon followed was upon patriotic words, which raised cheers from the gallery and imparted a flavor to the opening chorus, which was sung, as was every other chorus, with an accord and finish which showed careful rehearsals by the composer. A contralto song, addressed to the Tower, aided by the chorus, had to be repeated, and doubtless this number will become a popular military march. But when a trio came—and there were several attractive trios and quartettes throughout—an inspiring waltz movement unbounded applause foretold the final verdict. Among the numbers one that seemed the greatest favorite was a madrigal beginning with quite a strange adventure—a maiden wedded to a stranger she had never seen—which was three times recalled—the refrain being especially ear catching with a highly original orchestral undertone. Other precise musical hits were in a species of hymn sung by Courtice Pounds, and also a ballad by Miss Ullmar, who, married much as Maritana was to Don Cesar de Bazan, sang out a plaint to her wedding composed expressly by Sir Arthur to suit her voice and style; also a coquettish song from Jessie Bond—"Were I Thy Bride"—that caused enthusiastic applause. Of course, George Grossmith's several patter songs won recalls, but the music came only from the accompaniments. The members were systematically growing in excellence as the action proceeded. The finale of the first act was in the best methods of grand opera. The prelude to the second act—a dirge of violins after the manner of the prelude to the last act "L'Africaine," yet devoid of imitation—palpably attracted several musical experts in the stalls. However, in a fortnight or so New Yorkers will have an opportunity of exercising their own judgment in listening to the new opera.

The statement that the rising of natives against Germans originated in the former's religious fanaticism is untrue. Blame for the outbreak is due to the fact of German officials in Zanzibar having treated the natives and Sultan's officers with contempt.

SAD FATE OF MRS. SELIG.

How Dr. Andrews Extracted Her Teeth, While Her Husband Held Her Wrists.

The Woman Suffers Terrible Agony and Dies Next Morning.

[Halifax Herald.]

The inquest on the exhumed body of Mrs. William Selig, at Caledonia corner, Queens, resulted in the recital of a sad narrative of the death of that lady. The inquest was held by Dr. Harlow, the post mortem was made by Dr. Jacques and the stomach is to be analyzed by Dr. Lawson. John Naylor watched by the case for S. P. C. In the course of his evidence, William Selig, husband of the deceased, said: "I asked Dr. Andrews if he thought my wife was strong enough to take ether or if it would hurt her to take ether. He replied, 'It won't hurt her to take ether.' While he was preparing a piece of pasteboard in the shape of a funnel, which he afterwards used to administer the ether, I again asked if it would hurt my wife to take ether. He answered, 'No, but I would rather take her teeth out without ether.' He told me to hold my wife's hands. I stood on the left side of my wife, a little to the front, and took hold of her wrists so that they could turn in my hands. It was my wife's wish to take the ether. She struggled very hard before she went under it or went to sleep. She was perfectly under its influence before Dr. Andrews began to extract the teeth. I think he had about seven out when she began to struggle. About this time she said, 'I am awake now.'"

"DON'T TAKE ANY MORE TEETH OUT."

I then let go of her hands. The doctor told me to hold her hands again. I did so and I think he took out two or three more teeth. When he told me to take hold of her hands at this time he said 'Damn it, hold her hands,' in an angry tone, and then in a mild tone, 'if you please.' After he had taken out these two or three teeth my wife showed him with her finger where there were more teeth or parts of teeth to come out. He took out two pieces. My wife said there was still one back tooth remaining. The doctor felt and said that there was not. She then said her gums hurt her. The doctor said, 'I think I can give you something to ease the pain.' He then got a small case like a pocketbook, from which he took an instrument composed of glass and metal. Water and a teaspoon were brought and he poured some of the contents of a small glass bottle into a teaspoonful of water. What he took from the bottle appeared to be a white powder. He then took some of the water out of the spoon, put it into the instrument, ran the needle into my wife's left arm and injected the fluid. This operation he repeated. I forgot to say that when the doctor said he could give her something to ease the pain, he hesitated and said,

"WHY DO I HAVE IT IF I DON'T USE IT?"

This was before he injected the fluid. With the exception of complaining about the soreness of her mouth, my wife was perfectly sensible and all right. When the doctor ran the needle into her arm she said, 'Is there no other place you can hurt me?' Just before the doctor injected the first fluid I said, 'Doctor, do you think that will hurt her?' He said, 'No; it is only to ease the pain.' My wife nor I did not ask the doctor to give her anything to ease the pain. The doctor never said at this time that he feared there was internal hemorrhage. In about fifteen minutes my wife went into the bedroom and lay down. In about ten minutes she felt sleepy. I told the doctor, and he said to let her go to sleep. In about an hour after the injection was given she went to sleep. After she had been sleeping a while she began to sweat about the temples and forehead, and commenced to sigh—a heavy sigh. The moaning and sighing increased, and I called the doctor's attention. He said she was weak. The sighing and moaning continued, and about 9 o'clock the doctor went into the bedroom and tried to wake her, but could not. He shook her, then asked me for a pin, saying; he wanted to prick the flesh so as to arouse her. I gave him a needle, and saw him have the hand with it against my wife's arm and suppose he was pricking the arm. He went to look for his ammonia, as he said, but had none, and asked me if I had any. I said no, but sent out and got part of a bottle of Minard's liniment, which has a great deal of ammonia in it. The doctor applied it by rubbing it across the face under her nose, and by holding the bottle under her nose. It had no effect except that

THE MOANING BECAME LOUDER.

The doctor was to and fro from the kitchen to the bedroom until about 11 o'clock, when the moaning ceased. The doctor said, 'She is all right now.' She was still lying unconscious, and breathing easy. The doctor said, 'We can go to bed now; when she wakes up she will be as bright as a button.' The doctor then went to bed upstairs. 'My wife continued to be in the same state till about 2.30 next morning, when I noticed a change. She gasped. I felt her pulse and found it weak. I ran upstairs and told the doctor. He said he would be right down. I went down ahead of him. When I got to the bedroom I went over to the bed, looked at my wife and found she was not breathing and was dead. The doctor was right after me, and I said to him, 'My God, doctor, Minnie is dead!' He replied, 'Oh, no!' felt her pulse, and said, 'Well, I believe she is.' The doctor then dressed himself and left the house about 3 o'clock, immediately after knowing that she was dead. I went out and get the assistance of the neighbors. When I called the doctor he listened at her heart and said, 'It is too bad.' He did not try to resuscitate her."

To Mr. Naylor—When the doctor was taking out my wife's teeth I said, 'Oh, doctor.' He said sympathy and extracting teeth don't go together. It was at this time that I said, 'Doctor, don't be so rough.' Before the doctor gave my wife ether he did not examine her lungs or heart in any way. Dr. Andrews has been attending my wife more or less for the past two years. He attended her for lung trouble—bleeding of the lungs. I did not hear the doctor tell my wife that she was not in a fit state to take ether and I do not know of

his ever having done so. I never heard that he had told her that.

To the jury—My wife at the time that the teeth were extracted was apparently in better health than I had seen her for three years past.

The following letter was read and put in as evidence:

Dublin Shore, Sept. 18th, 1888.

Mr. Selig: Sir,—No one person sympathizes with you more than I do, because I always regarded you as one of my best friends and would do more for you than for any man that I know. Now to suppose that I would do anything to injure you would be to suppose that I was a most ungrateful and selfish man. You know better than that, because you know how I have used you in years past. Now, to think that the greatest injury and wrong that I have suffered should come from your house. It is too much to bear. You know I would not injure you. You know that I would do more for you than any other doctor in the country, I always spared you and you know it. Now

TO HAVE MY REPUTATION RUINED

from your house—it is too hard. I told your wife when you were at your work that she was not fit to take ether—that she had serious trouble with her lungs. She replied that she was determined not to have her teeth out without ether—that she had taken ether and was not afraid of it. I was afraid, and all the time I was preparing to give her ether I was cross at myself for doing what I felt was risky just to please my patients. I felt that I was doing wrong, still I did not give a full portion of ether because she came out of it before all the teeth were out, but I am afraid she struggled too hard and ruptured some lung blood vessel and bled internally because she sank so fast and gradually, and I know that I gave her nothing to produce it. Why, man, I will take before your eyes six times as much as I gave your wife and it will have no effect. If your wife took too much of anything it was ether because

SHE SHOULD NOT HAVE TAKEN ANY,

and I tried to persuade her to do without it, but she was obstinate, and I wanted to please and satisfy her, and do all I could for you. Now I get my pay for it—my reputation ruined by false reports, that could have come from no one but yourself. I told you that I gave something to counteract the effects of the ether, but I could not foresee an injury, or probable rupture of a lung blood-vessel, during her struggle with you. I cannot account for her sinking in any other way. Do you suppose for one moment that I do not know the dose to give a patient at this time of life? Death comes in many different ways, and when a lung is gone what can you expect but a rupture of a lung blood-vessel. How much more charitable and Christian-like to attribute her death to a cause like that than to blame me for her death.

I GAVE NO DOSE STRONG ENOUGH TO KILL, SO HELP ME GOD.

It takes repeated doses to take life. Do you know that? Is there no other way for life to cease but by a dose of medicine? You know that your wife struggled hard enough to rupture a blood-vessel. How ready you were to blame me for your wife's weakness. I told her alone, and in earnest, the day that I left your house for the Malaga mines, not to take ether, but she was obstinate, and in order to please I gave it again! My own convictions, and now I am reaping my reward for my effort to please all parties concerned. I know what I will do in future. My sad experience teaches me how much faith to place in friendship. Just as long as some advantage, pecuniary or otherwise, is gained so long I can depend upon friendship. I am sorry. Will, that such damnable reports should have sprung from your house because I know that they could not have originated without your assistance. I told you that I gave no opium or morphia and I trusted that you would believe me.

DO YOU THINK THAT DEATH CANNOT COME WITHOUT POISON,

and do you think that I gave your wife poison? You said as much. Is that what I deserve from you. God help me to look out in future upon whom I place my affections.

(Signed) C. T. ANDREWS.

P.S.—Since writing the enclosed I learn that a clique at Caledonia Corner has been trying to make a tussle, and talk of holding a post-mortem examination. Now, so far as I am concerned, I would just as soon they would as not, because they can do nothing, but if I were you, as the husband, I would not allow them to go one step farther, nor allow them to desecrate the grave of your wife with their malicious purposes. If you even wanted to repay me for my kindness to you all through life now is your time. Exert yourself and show some gratitude, and I will bear all that has been already done.

C.T.A.

LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER.

Celebrating the Fortieth Anniversary of the Famous House of Worship.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Forty years ago Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton assumed pastoral charge of the Church of the Transfiguration, the picturesque Episcopal house of worship that is known the whole country over as "The Little Church Around the Corner." The anniversary was celebrated impressively, and many actors were present from in and out of the city. A choral service was one feature of the day. There were two services, and Dr. Houghton took part in both, and preached the anniversary sermon in the morning. Dr. Houghton, in his sermon, referred in a few words to the funeral services over the late George Holland, the popular comedian, which was the occurrence that made Dr. Houghton and Transfiguration church famous. Holland died on December 20, 1878, and the clergyman to whom Holland's family first applied declined to bury him because the deceased was an actor. He directed the applicant to "the little church around the corner." Dr. Houghton readily consented, and the service was conducted at his church on December 20. The Church of Transfiguration is open daily all the year round. Dr. Houghton has probably married more theatrical people, journalists, artists and kindred people than all the other clergymen in the country combined.

Hon. Robert Dundas has commenced an action against the Victoria, alleging libel and damages of \$5,000. The article stated that Dundas used his cabinet minister position in building roads to his coal mines.

THE GALT MYSTERY.

Strychnine Found in the Lowell Candy—A Berlin Detective's Clue.

GALT, Oct. 7.—The poisoned candies were sent on to Toronto yesterday to be analysed by the public analyst. Before sending them Coroner Varden and several other persons tasted one of the sweets addressed to the Lowell family. The presence of strychnine in it was very apparent. All who were venturesome enough to taste it declared it possessed an exceedingly bitter flavor, and the medical gentlemen had not the slightest doubt but that it was poisoned. There was no name attached to this particular candy. The other two in the box were labelled "Mamma" and "May." It is supposed this candy was intended for Mr. Lowell, who is thought most likely to have malicious enemies. It has been noticed that at the inquest the coroner did not ask this witness if he had any enemies. While the inquest was in progress a telegram was handed to Mr. Lowell, signed by Detective Kippert, of Berlin, in which he said: "Come on by the next train. I think I know the man," or words to that effect. Yesterday Mr. Lowell went to Berlin, but what the results of the mission was it is not yet in the interest of justice to state. Enough, however, is known to warrant the statement that Mr. Lowell was intended to be one of the victims, and he is consequently now one of the central figures in this remarkable affair. It may be mentioned in this connection as a matter of interest, which, in all probability, has no connection with the attempt on Mr. Lowell's life, that one year ago his brother-in-law was shot dead in his office by a farmer whom he was pressing for money. The fact that Mr. Lowell is said to have taken an active part in the prosecution is among the many things that public gossip takes hold of and tries to base theories on, when such a mysterious attempt at murder is made. After tasting the Lowell candy the experimenters thought they had had enough strychnine and left the others to be tested by analysis.

With reference to the Cherry family, it is clearly demonstrated that the life of one out of the six was all that was aimed at. Many people cannot understand this because five were taken ill. The fact is that they all ate of the poisoned sweet. The package sent to this family contained six candies. Two large ones were labelled "Mamma" and "Papa." Before dinner on Thursday Mrs. Cherry cut her candy into four and divided it between her three children and niece. They ate it without detecting any bitter taste. After dinner Mr. Cherry was handed a candy and ate part of it. He did not notice anything unusual in the flavor. The children ate the remainder of this candy. At 2 o'clock, at the urgent solicitation of the little ones, the rest of the candies were divided up. The three children ate their allowance, but when Annie Cherry tasted her candy it was exceedingly bitter. She handed it to Mrs. Cherry, who also noticed an unpleasantly bitter taste. The young Cherrys demanded the rest of the candy and ate it amongst them. Within a time the results of the poisoning were apparent. While this would indicate that one of the candies might have been poisoned, it is pointed out that as the three young children readily ate the bitter candy without comment they may have similarly ignored the unpleasant taste in the others.

The fact that the fatal number thirteen was the sum total of all the sweets sent to the three parties causes mysticism to shake their heads and look very mysterious. There are those who profess to believe that the whole trouble was innocently brought about and will yet be cleared up. Probably the most ingenious theory in this line was that advanced by a leading confectioner here this evening. "I do not think it at all improbable," he said, "that those candies were accidentally poisoned. This might occur in the easiest possible way. It is a common thing to use strychnine to kill rats. Now, might not those candies have come into contact with a rat who had been prospecting around some poisoned bait? The person who sent them may not yet have heard of the fatal effect of his kindness. Even if he has heard of it, he may be hesitating before laying himself open to a charge of murder. Considering that one-sixteenth of a grain of strychnine would cause death to such a child as Meta Cherry, it is not difficult to understand how so small a quantity of the drug might be carried from one place to another by rats, who are noted for such proclivities." Plausible as the theory may be it does not find many adherents. The prompt answer is that if these candies were sent innocently as a friendly act, some of the parties would know by the handwriting the person from whom they came. Besides why should the address be written in a feigned hand if sent innocently?

On one thing the majority of theorists agree, and that is that the murderer is not a man. "Mamma" and "Papa" are not the expressions which a full-grown man would be likely to use. Evidently this is the work of some boy or young woman. Would it not be done by some person whose mind is deranged? is another question asked. While it is freely conceded that no ordinary mind would resort to such a terrible method of slaughter, it is pointed out that no insane person could buy the strychnine without raising suspicion and insert it into the candies with such cleverness as to prevent its being noticed.

James Brady, aged 80, who was evicted from the estate of Capt. Singleton at Loucerne, died Thursday in a barn, where he had been removed by friends who found him lying upon the roadside.

The mayor of Dublin at luncheon on Saturday announced that the Queen would make Belfast a city, and quoted statistics showing the revival of prosperity and decrease of crime in Ireland.

Negotiations have been entered into by German representatives at Zanzibar with the view of settling the differences with the natives and preventing further outbreaks. The parleyings are proceeding at Bagonyo.

Barry Sullivan's condition has not changed for the better. Doctors Sir William Galt and Sir Andrew Clark were consulted by the attendant physicians, but it is understood they gave no hope of the patient's recovery.

Home & Gossip.

QU'APPELLE.

—The boys are having great fun snowballing.

—Mr. S. H. Caswell is having his store and residence covered with an extra coat of siding.

—About six inches of snow fell on Wednesday, but it is now very soft and melting away.

—Mr. B. B. Bradley has started the butchering business at the second door north of the Queen's Hotel.

—Miss A. McKee has removed her millinery and dressmaking business to the premises formerly occupied by Mr. C. C. Bailey.

—Rev. Mr. Campbell and family came down from Prince Albert on Saturday last. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have gone to Winnipeg.

—Mr. Chas. Gulean, of Victoria, B. C., has been selling a number of International Cyclopedias in town this week. It is an excellent work.

—Mr. Goddard, of the Bow River Horse Ranch Co., is still here. He has sold quite a number of his band of mares and geldings. Those wishing to get good heavy teams should see him at once as they are going fast.

—Wheat is selling now at from \$1 to \$1.10. Butter has raised to 20 cents per lb. Eggs 20 cents per dozen. Potatoes are slow sale at from 20 to 25 cents per bush. Oats are selling at 21 to 23 cents. Barley 30 to 40 cents.

—Rather too much of our space is occupied this week with letters on the regulation of the liquor traffic. While we are willing to have this question discussed we can only afford to give a certain portion of space to it, and shall, therefore, if need be restrict it in future.

—A trotting race took place on Tuesday on the race course, between Mr. A. M. McLane's colt and Mr. R. Johnston's J. I. C., for a purse of \$50. Mr. McLane's colt won the first heat, and J. I. C. won the second and third heats, thus winning the race. A great interest was taken in the race, and quite a number of people attended it.

—At the Queen's: W. Watt, J. K. Barrett, R. Taylor, W. W. McMillan, H. J. Williams, Winnipeg; Geo. Goldie, S. Westwood, W. Evans, H. Cargill, Fort Qu'Appelle, J. Rutherford, J. Hayward, Moose Jaw; A. Hastings, E. Ridsdale, J. Pollock, Indian Head; W. Prentice, Toronto; Miss M. Ferguson, Moosomin; Jno. North, J. Howden, Edgely; S. Acton, Wolsley, Chas. Willoughby, F. W. Dennehy, Regina; J. H. Holman, Montreal; H. Smith, Hamilton; J. Perkins, W. Powell, Sinaluta; J. Rogers, Grenfell.

At the Leland: W. G. Middleton, J. D. Balfour, H. D. Tulloch, J. Cuddy, W. B. Macnamara, W. P. Riddell, L. C. Macintyre, H. Miller, A. M. Campbell, Frank Fairchild, Winnipeg; H. B. Joyner, G. F. Guernsey, John Jisher, Fort Qu'Appelle; Thos. Foster, Montreal; B. Swears, Collingwood; R. Collong, E. Miller, Brandon; A. Marey, Clinton; C. C. S. Wetmore, Toronto; A. J. McNeil, Duck Lake; C. F. Brown, J. A. Lang, Berlin, Ont.; J. Z. Cyr Miquelon, Calgary; Wm. Brain, Prince Albert; Chas. Gulean, Victoria; J. Pollock, Indian Head.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the directors of the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society, held on the 20th inst., votes of thanks were passed to the Judges, to Mr. A. J. Baker for the use of the immigration building and to Mr. MacCaul for loan of lumber. The money not having been received from the Dominion Government, for from the Northwest Territories Government, or the South Qu'Appelle municipal council, on motion of Mr. Strong, seconded by Mr. Bul- yea, it was resolved that payment of prizes be postponed to the 30th November next. On motion of Mr. McLane, seconded by Mr. Strong, the Secretary was instructed to advertise general annual meeting of the Society under the ordinance. This meeting will be held on Monday, the 3rd day of December.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We wish to remind correspondents that in the publication of a weekly paper with only the necessary staff, it is next to impossible to insert lengthy argumentative letters when not received in good time. We shall make it a rule in future to require to have the copy of such letters in hand by Monday morning at latest, when intended for the current week's issue. This rule will not apply to the regular news letters of our own correspondents which we will be glad to receive as late as Wednesday morning.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES.

We are pleased to be able to state that the headquarters of Mr. Hartly Gisborne, District Superintendent for the Northwest provinces, has been removed from Battleford to Qu'Appelle, the latter place being much more central and convenient for the District Superintendent's office. The above named gentleman intends starting for Battleford as soon as some horses the government have bought for the service, arrivethere from Leamington. He will visit all his offices between here and Battleford, returning to Qu'Appelle by Swift Current. Mr. Gisborne has lived at Battleford since 1883 and leaves behind him many warm friends. The service have completed repoleing all their lines with cedar, tamarac or iron poles, and their lines are now first class in every respect. Two new stations have been opened this season, viz., Duck Lake with Mr. Herbert McCleneghan, sub-agent in charge, and Saddle Lake with Mr. Lequesne as sub-agent.

—And now take THE PROGRESS if you never took it before. Only one dollar a year for eight pages of reading.

FOR SALE

OR EXCHANGE for a Team of Mares (suitable for farm work), one yoke of very heavy oxen in good condition. Apply PROGRESS OFFICE.

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A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to MRS. B. B. BRADLEY. Qu'Appelle, Oct. 4, 1888.

STRAYED

ON to the premises, sec. 16, tp. 18, rg. 15 two heavy Canadian Mares (one black and one bay). Owner can have the same upon proving property and paying expenses. M. L. K. BLAKE. Qu'Appelle, Oct. 11, 1888.

Sale of Farm Lands AND TOWN PROPERTY.

In Assiniboia, N. W. T.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Now offered for the disposal of the above.

Owners wishing to Realize

Are requested to send full particulars of property with lowest selling prices to G. E. CULLEN, Or R. DUNDAS STIRONG, Advocate, Qu'Appelle Station, N. W. T.

FRANK MARWOOD

SUCCESSOR TO T. WELSH,

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Practical Horse-shoer.

A trial solicited from parties having lame or interfering horses. Flow Shares made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.

Qu'Appelle, April 21st, 1887.

J. H. MacCAUL,

Insurance Agent,

AND DEALER IN

Hard & Soft Coal,

LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, Etc., Etc.

QU'APPELLE.

Branch at Indian Head.



MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 23rd November next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for four years, over each of the following routes from the 1st January next:

Arnaud and Railway Station, three times per week, computed distance five-eighths of a mile.

Brandon and Pendergast, once per week, computed distance 20 miles.

Brandon and Rapid City, six times per week, computed distance 20 miles.

Calgary and Mosquito Creek, once per week, computed distance 56 miles.

Erinview and Stonewall, once per week, computed distance 25 miles.

Fairmeade and Wapella, once per week, computed distance 16 miles.

Fort McLeod and New Oxley, once per week, computed distance 28 miles.

Griswold Station and Viola Dale, once per week, computed distance 42½ miles.

Kinistino and Puckahu, fortnightly, computed distance 25 miles.

Marlborough and Moose Jaw, once per week, computed distance 14 miles.

Prince Albert and Puckahu, once per week, computed distance 23½ miles.

Turtle Mountain and Whitewater Railway Station, three times per week, computed distance 24 miles.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts, may be seen and blank forms of tender obtained at the Post Offices at the termini of the respective routes, and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD,

Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office,

Winnipeg, 15th Oct., 1888.

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TONIC ELIXIR. This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a low or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Pallor, Weakness, and Flaccidity of the Heart. Prompt results will follow its use in cases of Sudden Exhaustion arising from Loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers. No remedy will give more speedy relief in Dyspepsia or Indigestion. For Improved Blood, Loss of Appetite, Debility, and in all cases where an EFFECTIVE and CERTAIN STIMULANT is required, the ELIXIR will be found INVALUABLE.

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We beg to announce that our Roller Mills at Qu'Appelle Station, are now in operation, and that we are prepared to supply the Farmers of the Municipality of Qu'Appelle, with Flour, Bran and Shorts, in exchange for Wheat on the most liberal terms.

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Note.—This favorite medicine is put up in oval bottles holding three ounces each, with the name blown in the glass, and the name of the inventor, S. R. Campbell, in red ink across the face of the label. Beware of imitations, refuse all substitutes, and you will not be disappointed.

Campbell's Cathartic Compound

Cures Chronic Constipation,

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arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious Affections, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Nausea, or Vomiting, &c., &c.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle. PREPARED ONLY BY DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited), MONTREAL.

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